The New-York Times.

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CITY POLITICS.

ANOTHER FUSION MEETING.

The Present Crisis and the Future—Speeches of Hon. Chas. J. Helm, Joshua J. Henry, James W. Gerard, and Gov. Stevens, of Oregon.

On Saturday evening the Cooper Institute was again filled with the friends of the Fusion electoral ticket assembled under the call of the Committee of fifteen.

SPEECH OF JOSHUA J. HENRY.

JOSHUA J. HENRY, Esq., upon assuming the Chair briefly stated the objects of the meeting. He gave flattering accounts of the canvass in the interior of the State, announcing that if New-York City would but do her duty, LINCOLN would not be elected. [Applause.] Arrangements were being made which, he had every reason to believe, would result in the selection of Union candidates in all the Congressional districts, so that the voter on going to the polls would find but two tickets—Lincoln and Anti-Lincoln. [Applause.] New-Jersey was sure for Anti-Lincoln—Pennsylvania [illegible] with the cheering prospect before [illegible] all should work bravely with good hearts, and [illegible] with a common sentiment. [Cheers.] He introduced as the first speaker Hon. CHARLES J. HELM, of Kentucky, who was received with a cordial welcome.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES J. HELM.

Mr. HELM congratulated himself and the country that so many were here to raise their voices for the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.] Although by residence and education a Southerner, he was by birth a New-Yorker, and for the first time addressed the citizens of his native State. [Applause.] Eight years since, in the discharge of his official duties, he had sought a temporary residence in the Antilles. The country had then just emerged from a political contest between two great parties, one of which was now extinct, and the other was divided, while—he was pained to realize it—the Union was in danger. ["No," "No," "Yes," and applause.] The Abolition, Free-Soil, Republican, Sectional party was the former little black speck on the horizon, now grown to a threatening cloud. (Hisses and applause.] That was a black snake's hiss. [Laughter and applause.]

The Chairman here informed the speaker that the audience was not hissing him, but the Black Republicans.

He begged their pardon. He thought they were hissing him. Republicans wished to place the black man on the level of the white at the polls, and to sink the white to the level of the African.

A VOICE—"That's so." "They smell too bad."

From whence sprung this fanatical party?

VOICES—"From Dr. CHEEVER'S church." "From Exeter Hall."

France had emancipated her 400,000 slaves and their 30,000 white men, women and children were handed over to the bitter enmity of an infuriated mob, and exterminated from the gem of the ocean. After the massacre of St. Domingo, our hereditary foe, England transmitted this Abolition sentiment to this country, to denounce the very institution which she had established, and to oppose the war of 1812. She proceeded to desolate the South, as it was her belief that she could control the cotton and sugar supply of the world. But England was defeated, as the material interest of the South was for the Union, and it was proved that the North was equally interested, as the Northern manufacturer and merchant made as much out of cotton as the planter. [Applause.] Yet, the Republicans wished to destroy the institutions of the South, and lower Northern men to the level of the African. He had been told that the Republican Party was conservative, but he would read a gem of an extract bearing upon that point. He read from a letter written by JOHN D. DEFREES, a prominent Republican of Indiana, declaring that the Republicans were in favor of the Union and the laws, and said that Mr. DEFREES had not uttered the Republican doctrine. What would GERRIT SMITH or SUMNER say to this? Would the author of the irrepressible conflict agree to it? What was the language of Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN on the occasion of a presentation of a silver pitcher to Gov. CHASE? Mr. LINCOLN had said that "Slavery and oppression must cease, or American liberty must perish." He would call upon the middle states of the North, who had made their fortunes but of the products of slave labor, to desert a party which, under the lead of Mr. LINCOLN, [illegible] that these should stand or fall together with the white man, or that the Union should perish. [Applause.] Mr. LINCOLN advocated negro equality, and claimed that true Democracy indorsed it. Would the fathers of Democracy like JEFFERSON, have indorsed it? ["No."] Would there be one Democrat of the country indorse it? ["No."] He would call upon them whether they endorsed BELL, BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS [loud cheers] to fight against this party. Was this fusion cordial? ["Yes, yes."] He was himself a Breckinridge man—he loved BRECKINRIDGE as a man, and because he had fought for his country. DOUGLAS was a talented and glorious leader, [applause,] and he honored him because he honored the Union. Though he differed with Mr. BELL, [loud cheers for BELL and three for the Union ticket,] he knew that Mr. BELL would guard the Constitution. [Cheers.] Then let this Union be cordial. The blood of their wives and children depended on the four or five days necessary to be devoted to the service of their country, and, it was their duty to be vigilant, active, sleepless, [A voice "Wide-awake,"] and rally to the polls. [Applause.]

The band having played a stirring air, the chairman now introduced Gov. STEVENS, of Oregon.

SPEECH OF GOV. STEVENS.

Gov. STEVENS was received with warm approbation. He rejoiced to be able to speak to such a body of Union men—men who, differing on some points, agreed that a blow should be struck for the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.] They agreed that their country should be saved from the domination of a sectional, fanatical organization. [Applause.] It was a strange discovery at this late day that our Government was founded in error, and could only be saved by the inauguration of a new policy. Our Fathers had met as those who had gone through the furnace of affliction. As brothers they framed the Government. We had gone on sixty years increasing in all the resources that made us the first power on earth.

At this point Gov. STEVENS was suddenly taken ill, and temporarily retired. In response to continued calls from the audience, Mr. JAMES W. GERARD came forward.

SPEECH OF JAMES W. GERARD.

After complying with an invitation to put down his hat, Mr. GERARD spoke as follows: The seal of this great State will make a very strong impression on the 6th day of November next. I have been down to Westchester County, among our countrymen there. They had one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings there in favor of the Union, and I have spent so much of my voice in addressing them that I am afraid there is very little of it left. But when I see that a Southern friend has suddenly taken sick, and, therefore, compelled to resign the stand he is so fit to fill, I will try to help him along as far as the extent of my voice will permit. My friends, I can hardly say that I belong to any party; all that I acknowledge is that I belong to the great and glorious Union Party of our common country. [Applause.] I have been more abused for the last month or more for the stand I have taken in this movement for the protection of the stars and stripes of the noble flag of our country—[applause]—than I have ever been abused before. [A voice—"That is nothing, WASHINGTON was abused," and loud applause.] But while they open their batteries upon me, I mind them not. They may just as well fire against a bale of cotton as to fire upon me. [Laughter and applause.] My table groans under the weight of the anonymous letters which I every day receive from my old Whig friends. But they waste their time upon me, as I only open these letters to read them and then to throw them into the fire. [Applause.] I have taken my position with you, and I will maintain it, come what will, and if your cause should fail, then I will fall with you. [Applause.] You all know what I have been, for I flatter myself that I am pretty well known in New-York. I am not ashamed of anything that I have done, nor have I any reason to be so. I have been all my life an Old-Line Whig, and I never experienced more pleasure or satisfaction than when I reflect that my cotemporaries and my supporters in this great fight on my right hand, and on my left, are the members of the hard-fisted Democracy, whom I have fought so many years past. But to speak in the language of old tattered St. Tammany, I have thrown down the spear and have smoked the calumet of peace. And yet I am what I am—a regular political Gamaliel. [Applause.] I am enlisted to fight the battles of my country, and after the victory has been won I will lay down my arms and retire into private life. Therefore I hope the reporters of the Press will inform the editors and the public that there is no manner of use in any one sending me anonymous letters. They may as well fire against the Rock of Gibraltar as against me. [Laughter and applause.] As a lawyer I have stood the batteries of the Bar for over a quarter of a century and have never flinched. Have you had enough of me now?

VOICES—No, no.

Well, then, is there any danger of this Union being dissevered? It never shall be. [Loud applause.] Unless my Southern friends should decide on doing a very foolish thing, such a calamity will never fall upon us. I never hide my head like the bird in the sand, and think there is no danger because I can't see it. [laughter,] but always look at danger in the face. I am not a lawyer in this matter, for I have not been retained by any party; but I cannot realize in my mind that this grand Union is in danger. I have no fear in this matter. I know what I feel in my bones, and that is a good barometer. What if LINCOLN be elected? The Republican Party will get into power and crumble to powder in less than two years. [Cries of "That's so."] I therefore tell my friends to wait. Let them be in no hurry. This Union will not and shall not be rent asunder. I do not know much about LINCOLN, but I tell you what I said to a friend about him. He said, "What do you know against ABE LINCOLN?" But I stopped him by asking, "What do you know in his favor?" They say he is six feet seven inches high—[loud laughter]—and this is saying a good deal. His friends in trying to improve his standing, have put him on a tall pair of rails. [Laughter.] They publish his portrait in the windows of every printshop, and all the Western papers put his name at their heads, thus challenging the admiration of the people. [Laughter.] I thought that a fair criticism was justifiable, and I then said, and I say it again: If that is the man whom you would place in the Presidential Chair, and you call him a rail-splitter by the power of his arm and mallet—he can split a rail by looking at it. [Laughter.] Why, says the *Evening Post*, he is as good a looking man as you. [Cries of "No, he ain't."] That was not saying much for him. [Laughter.] What is ABE LINCOLN? [A voice, "What is it? and laughter."] Why should ABE LINCOLN be placed at the head of this great country, I want to know? ["He never will be."] It is true that for four years he was in Congress, but did you ever know him to initiate any great national question, or to give utterance to any great national sentiment? ["No, never."] The four years of his Congressional career was a perfect blank, and his constituents might as well have sent a man of straw to represent them. And now what think you? They have taken him from the obscurity of his village lawyer's life to make him President of this great and glorious country. But, says the *Evening Post*, he is "younger than you are." He would like to see whether "old ABE" could dance. [Laughter.] Republicans had taken LINCOLN up because they thought he had no weak points whereby the opposition could stick him in the ribs. [Laughter and applause.] They thought they could make the people take LINCOLN into their stomachs, swallow, and digest him. [Laughter.] For one he could not go it,—he must throw up. [Roars of laughter.] He would warn merchants, owners of big ships to beware and not vote so that the trade of the country would be paralyzed, and their ships be left to rot at the wharves. [Applause.] He would say to his manufacturing friends and to his laboring friends—to the German and Irish laborers—take care when you cast your votes for LINCOLN that you are not putting out the fire on your domestic hearth and excluding light from your table, and bringing ruin on wife and children. When they say that they vote to exclude Slavery, let them take care that they do not exclude bread from their own tables. [Applause. Let them bear in mind the fate of the great Methodist Church, which has been rent asunder like a potter's vessel, by what? By the infernal negro question. [Applause.] This negro question the Republican Party would never let rest till the country was brought to the verge of ruin, in the same way with Methodism. The Baptist Church was arrayed one against another North and South, in consequence of the infernal and eternal negro question—a question with which the Church had, by right, no more to do than the man in the moon, if there be such a thing as a man there. But the *Evening Post* and the *Times* say that all they want is to keep Slavery out of the Territories. Last week the *Evening Post* contained this doctrine in a letter from JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, the apostle of Republican Abolitionism, and embraced in an article of its own. He (GIDDINGS) says that if the slaves were to rise against their masters, and the General Government were called upon to help them, it would be the duty of the Government to pacify the slaves by making them free, and thus put an end to the strife. Thus GIDDINGS would have the slaves put on an equality with their masters. The *Evening Post* indorsed the statements of SMITH, and says that if a company of marines were called upon to put down a mutiny on a plantation in the South, and to wrest the knives from the hands of the blacks, the next duty of the Government would be to make the slaves all free, and put them on an equality with their masters. He had noticed the article because it was next to one attacking himself. [Laughter.] But he would oppose all such doctrines as that, and would support the white flag of the Union, which he hoped would long continue to wave over the country—one indivisible and unassailable. [Applause.]

GOV. STEVENS RESUMES.

Gov. STEVENS now returned and renewed his speech, the Chairman stating that his indisposition arose from an old wound, received while fighting the battles of his country. [Applause.] Gov. STEVENS reviewed the progress of the country during the last sixty years, and attributed our national prosperity to the triumph of Democratic principles. He argued that the designs of the Republican Party were treasonable, and tending to a nullification of all laws protecting Slavery anywhere, instancing the John Brown raid, and the alleged opposition of Republicans to the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. He declared that the logical result of the success of the doctrines of Mr. SEWARD and Mr. LINCOLN was to secure the emancipation of the slave, and the overthrow of the rights of the South. He concluded as follows:

Disguise it as they may, the idea is to overthrow the rights of the South and to make this country entirely free. As soon as they get into power they will stop at nothing, but will use their power for the oppression of one portion of the country. The action of the American people themselves can alone stay this treacherous movement. When the people of France struck for liberty they forgot the holiness of the cause in which they were engaged, and committed frightful atrocities. Let not any mistaken idea of freedom, so called, lead our country into such a state of anarchy and bloodshed. We see already that the doctrine of LINCOLN has been spread abroad that the republic cannot remain half slave and half free. The irrepressible conflict doctrine of SEWARD and the harangues of BURLINGAME and other republican orators, had already warned the people of what they are to expect from this party. I hesitate not to say that the inauguration of LINCOLN will be followed in the South by scenes of massacre, rapine and bloodshed, for the slaves of the South, although having the intellect of children, are possessed of passions of frightful ferocity, which it will be terrible to arouse. ["That's so."] Does any one suppose that the negroes are ignorant of the Helper book and of the progress of Black Republican ideas through the North? They certainly are not; and if they, even now, exhibit overt acts of rebellion, what are we to expect from them when they shall come to understand that a Republican and Abolition Government has been inaugurated in the National Capital. [Cries of "That will never be," and loud applause.] Let the people of the Confederacy themselves prevent this, for it is in their power. God will be on the side of the right, and victory will crown such patriotic devotion. We will not believe that the God of our fathers will desert us, if we are true to the example and the fortitude of those noble fathers. [Applause.] Yes, I would say thank the Lord, for he was the God of our fathers, who led them through the storm by land and sea, and through perils of the field and the wilderness. That is a glorious inheritance which they have left us, and it is one that we must protect and shield. And that same God of our fathers who protected them has given us the same book which our fathers reverently studied and reverently obeyed. We will keep this Bible and stand by its precepts as our fathers did, and will cite the acts and counsels and sacrifices of our sires in opposition to the impious Anti-Slavery Bible, god and Constitution, of this Republican Party. [Applause.] I will close these brief remarks by expressing the hope that the Republican Party in this country may meet its Saratoga at the hands of the Union and Constitution-loving men of the land; that the friends of Union will meet them and drive them back with losses that will exceed the hardly-contested fields of the Revolution. Do your duty like men. The God of our fathers and the great spirit of our ancestors will be with you, and you will succeed in gaining a complete and decisive victory. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Gov. STEVENS' speech the meeting adjourned—at least what was left of it; the major portion had previously retired.

Fifth Ward French Republican Club.

Last Friday evening the French Republicans of this City had a spirited meeting at Chabert's Hotel, No. 61 Murray-street—M. V. FAIDER in the Chair. The object of the reunion was to prepare for the ratification meeting which is to take place this evening in favor of AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, candidate for Congress in the Third District. An interesting feature of the meeting was the proposition, made by Dr. BRENNA, an Italian gentleman, to join the club with twenty of his countrymen, a proposition which was, of course, received with the greatest enthusiasm. M. E. FARIENE, Chairman of the Central French Republican Club, then demanded that a room be offered to Italian speakers on the stand reserved to the French this evening. His demand was granted. He then read the following declaration, embodying what he believed to be the opinion of the immense majority of the French in the North of the United States. This document was unanimously approved, and orders were given to have it printed and circulated among the French residents of this City and elsewhere. It was as follows:

Les membres du Club Républicain Français du Cinquième Ward, réunis en assemblée, dans le but de propager les doctrines Républicaine, de les defendre contre les imputations injustes qui les dénaturent et d'éclairer leurs, compatriotes sur le parti soi-disant Démocrate, déclarent:

Le parti Démocrate ou fusionniste est aujourd'hui le soutien et le propagateur de l'esclavage qu'il veut introduire dans les nouveaux territories; il est l'oppresseur de la race noire qui compte quatre millions d'ames dans les Etats-Unis;

Le parti Démocrate est naturellement hostile a la prospérité de l'immigrant Européen qui ne s'établit jamais dans les Etats a esclaves ouverts a toutes les tyrannies a celle qui opprime le blanc comme a celle qui pese sur le nigre.

Dans la dernière session du Congrès le parti Démocrate a repoussé de l'Union le Kansas en qualité d'etat libre; il s'est opposé a l'établissement d'une malle quotidienne et d'une ligne telegraphique entre New-York et San Francisco; il a empeché la distribution gratuite des terres publiques;

Non content de se montrer hostile a toutes les mesures de perfectionnement social and politique qui doivent assurer le grandeur et la prosperité des Etats-Unis, le parti Démocrate empiete sur le terrain de la conscience et il violente les libertes civiles et religieuses;

Les annales parlementaires des Etats Unis montrent que les premiers auteurs de la loi du dimanche étaient Démocrates; que le promoteur de la loi de tempérance, NEAL DOW, est aussi un Démocrate; que la Pennsylvanie où la tyrannie du dimanche a été la plus lourde fut la citadelle de la Démocratie; que quelques-états du sud tels que la Caroline du Sud, imposent trois ans de séjour á l'étranger, après la naturalisation, avant qu'il dit droit de voter. Enfin dans certains autres etats Démocrates on ne peut être électeur que si l'on paye la taxe.

C'est le parti Démocrate qui en fusionnant avec l'ancien parti *Know-Nothing*, hostile à l'étranger falte profession d' intolérance religieuse, sociale et politique. C'est lui—qui est l'ennémi des immigrantes de tous pays.

Le parti Démocrate, à bout d'arguments, a eu recours à la fraude, il a fabriqué de fausses pièces, témoin le discours de JOHN WILSON de l'Indiana; et il a présenté cette œuvre de faussaire, comme le programme du parti Republicain.

En conséquence les Français, membres du parti Republicain proclament que le parti Démocrate a cessé d'avoir droit aux sympathies Françaises. Ils engagent leurs compatriotes a voter en faveur du parti Republicain comme le seul protecteur de la liberté et des intérêts de la race blanche, tout comme il l'est déjà de la liberté et des intérêts de la race noire.

Eighth Congressional Convention.

TAMMANY AND MOZART HALL UNITED.

The Tammany Hall Congressional Convention for the Eighth District held a meeting on Saturday evening at Hibbard & McCoy's, Fourth-avenue, a which Col. VOSBURG presided. Mr. HERRICK sent a lengthy communication to the Convention, explaining his course with reference to the Conference Committee with Mozart Hall, and resigning his nomination in favor of ISAAC C. DELAPLAINE. Two ballots were then taken, and at the second Mr. DELAPLAINE was nominated.

The Mozart Hall Democratic Convention for the Eighth District, also held a meeting on Saturday evening at Thorp's Hotel, Union-square. Dr. BRADFORD then and there withdrew his name as the candidate, and recommended Mr. DELAPLAINE for the nomination, who was indorsed by the Convention.

A series of resolutions was then adopted, complimenting the two opposition candidates for their disinterested course in withdrawing from the contest in favor of the union of the party, and urging all conservative Union men to sustain Mr. DELAPLAINE.

Third Congressional District.

We are requested to state that at the mass meeting of the supporters of the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, Mr. WILLIAMSON, to be held to-night in the square opposite the Fifth Ward Hotel, Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, will speak instead of Mr. CURTIN, the Governor-elect of Pennsylvania, who is unable to be present. Other orators of note will be there.

Politics in Orange County.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1860.

The political battle rages vigorously in this section of the State. This, you know, is one of the strongholds of the Democracy, and they are contesting the local ascendancy with a degree of vigor seen in but few portions of the State during the present canvass.

The main interest turns on the election of Member of Congress. Mr. VAN WYCK, the present Republican member is a candidate for reelection, and is opposed by Mr. D. B. ST. JOHN, formerly Whig Superintendent of the Bank Department, and afterwards active in the Anti-Seward movement of which Gov. HUNT was the leader. Mr. ST. JOHN is a man of fair ability, of considerable wealth, and resolute in his resentments. From some cause which, judging from his former sentiments, must be other than mere difference of opinion, he has a very cordial hatred of the Republicans, and will do everything in his power to secure their defeat and his own election. Mr. VAN WYCK is a clear-headed, able lawyer, a good speaker, and a popular man. He is among the most useful and influential of the members of this State, and ought to be returned. The result in this District, however, is doubtful.

The Republicans had a large and spirited meeting in this place last evening. It was addressed by Mr. BOYNTON, a young man from Missouri, of very fine talents and decided promise. He edits a Republican paper in St. Josephs, and labors strenuously for the redemption of Missouri from Slavery. He was followed by Mr. RAYMOND, of the TIMES in your City, who discussed at length the issues of the canvass, and presented the election of LINCOLN as the only conservative measure at all adapted to the present condition and necessities of the country. The Wide-Awakes were out in full force, and made a very brilliant display.

The Fusionists had a large mass meeting at Goshen yesterday. It was quite spirited, and was addressed by one or two gentlemen from the South. Gen. DIX, your Postmaster, was expected, but did not appear.

The Republicans have a mass meeting at Goshen on Thursday, Nov. 1, when they expect Lieut.-Gov NOBLE, and hope to be able to get Senator WADE, of Ohio. It will be a very large gathering, and offers a capital opportunity for doing good.

Political Miscellany.

A NOVEL TEST.

A "monster musical carnival," as the programme expressed it, was held in Boston on Thursday evening. Gilmore's Band, the Brigade Band, the Germania Band, and Hall's Brass Band performed in succession at the Boston Theatre, at Music Hall, and at the Tremont Temple. Twenty-five cents admission were charged, and each visitor at either entertainment dropped his ballot for LINCOLN, BELL, DOUGLAS, or BRECKINRIDGE, in a box at the door. The total result of this balloting was as follows: Lincoln, 2,862; Bell, 1,690; Douglas, 406; Breckinridge, 131; Scattering, 4. Total, 5,113. Majority for Lincoln, 2,966.

The *Atlas and Bee* says: "These figures are a fair indication of the political sentiment of the city. It is proper to state that special effort was made by the supporters of BELL and EVERETT to cast a heavy vote, and take everybody off at the last with surprise. How far their calculations were realized the figures above show. A whole Bell and Everett Club visited the Boston Theatre in a body, each member voting the party ticket.

EXPELLED.

Mr. A. V. GASKILL, of Atlanta, (Ga.,) a member of the Breckinridge and Lane Executive Committee in that State, was expelled from that body because he ventured to indorse the fusion scheme which was lately proposed by Hon. B. H. HILL, one of the electors at large on the Bell and Everett ticket. Mr. GASKILL has written a letter in response to this action of the Committee. He defies its power, and says of the Union movement:

"What a moral power this movement would exert at the North, if the South in view of the late elections could be seen burying party differences and melting into one common brotherhood, in view of impending evils. If the South cannot or will not unite to protect our rights *in the Union*, how can it be expected that she will unite to preserve her rights *out of the Union*? Shall we take the risk of all the horrors of civil war, when all admit that a *solid South* has still power to protect herself in the Union, and by our own divisions allow the Government to go into LINCOLN's hands?

Mr. YANCEY indorses fusion in New-York. If fusion is right there, it is right in Georgia. If we have friends at the North who will unite for the defeat of LINCOLN's party there, shall we destroy the solemnity of the movement by dissensions here? Shall Democracy, which has pleaded for a *united South* so long, forego the proffers of this propitious hour? My countrymen unite. Let no madness rule the hour. Let fraternity and mutual concessions, upon things indifferent, take control. Then will we be prepared to maintain our rights in this Union or out of it."

The Lady Elgin Disaster.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED—ONE OF THEM SUPPOSED TO BE THAT OF MRS. LUMSDEN.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, Oct. 27.

Intelligence was received yesterday from Evanston of the discovery of two bodies of females, believed to have been victims of the *Lady Elgin* disaster. Justice G. M. HUNTOON held an inquest on the bodies. Further information may be obtained by addressing him at Evanston, Ill.

One of these bodies is believed to be that of Mrs. LUMSDEN, wife of the late Col. F. A. LUMSDEN, of New-Orleans. The description of this body is as follows: Five feet two to five feet four inches in height. On the body a plain cotton skirt and a portion of a chemise. On the fingers of the left hand were several diamond rings. Upper teeth all gone, as if they had been a false set and had been lost out.

The second body is believed to be that of Mrs. WM. GARTH, of Paris, Ky., for the recovery of which a reward of $1,000 was offered by the relatives of the family. The description of the remains and apparel found on the same are as follows: Height about five feet three inches. Had on a hoop skirt, a portion of a striped silk waist, no stockings or shoes. Five rings on fingers, a locket, two plain gold rings and one chased. Had five upper teeth on a gold plate, riveted in the old fashioned manner.

The body of a man was found on the lake shore near Miller's, Ind., on Wednesday afternoon. Had on gray mixed pants, heavy boots and strap buckled around him.

The body of a man about five feet eight inches in height, clad in military pantaloons, came ashore on Wednesday morning at Michigan City.

A letter received from Coroner AYRES, of Lake County, from Port Clinton, yesterday, says that on the 24th inst. was there buried the body of a female found in the lake at that place, and described as follows: Height five feet six or seven inches, black silk dress, twilled cotton drawers, high-heeled gaiters, fine skirt, white skirt, skeleton koop skirt with sixteen steel hoops, white cotton hose. Could not tell the age, but guessed not very old; middling slim built.

A special dispatch received by us, last evening, from T. J. CHARLESWORTH, Esq., Calumet Station, Ind., says the bodies of four men and two women have come ashore near City West, supposed to have belonged to the *Lady Elgin*. The Coroner's inquest will be held to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia and City of Washington.

Detailed Account of the Great Battle of Volturno.

IMMENSE WAR PREPARATIONS OF AUSTRIA.

Threatening Demonstrations on the Po and the Mincio.

Large Increase of the French Army at Home.

The Annexation of the Two Sicilies and the Papal States to Piedmont.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF COUNT DE CAVOUR.

BANISHMENT OF MAZZINI FROM NAPLES.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 14th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are three days later.

The *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday evening. A brief summary of her news was telegraphed from Cape Race.

The *City of Washington's* mails furnish us with full details of the desperate struggle at Volturno, in which the Garibaldians were so signally victorious.

It is said that FRANCIS II. and his brothers were present during the battle of the Volturno, and that they exposed themselves very freely to the fire of the Garibaldians. Of course, GARIBALDI was in the hottest of the engagement, wherever and whenever his presence was needed to encourage his soldiers.

According to the Paris *Patrie* the Garibaldians lost 4,500—more than the Royalists.

Telegrams from Naples say that on 9th inst. there was a cannonade under the walls of Capua. Hostilities were afterwards suspended for 24 hours, in order to bury the dead. The cannonade recommenced on the morning of the 10th, and was continued on the 11th.

The *Official Journal*, of Naples, publishes a decree ordering a vote by universal suffrage to be taken on the 21st inst., on the following question: "Do you wish Italy to be indivisibly united, with VICTOR EMANUEL as Constitutional King, and his legitimate descendants?"

King VICTOR EMANUEL has arrived at Grottamare, where his head-quarters are established.

The statement that Russia and Prussia had issued protests against the Sardinian policy, identical with that of Austria is denied, but it is nevertheless adhered to by some authorities. The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* asserts that there has been no protest by these Powers, in the diplomatic sense, against the entry of the Sardinian troops into the Neapolitan territory, but it must not be understood from this that they are not opposed to the movement.

On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The protest of the three Powers against Piedmontese intervention in Naples is verbal. They console the King, and urge him to hold out, but they do not say anything of coming to his assistance."

The Pope is said to have rejected a pecuniary indemnity which the Emperor NAPOLEON and King VICTOR EMANUEL proffered him for his lost dominions. At all events, the Roman official journal has published an article declaring that the Holy Father will not accept a subsidy from any earthly Power whatsoever, and soliciting the faithful of all countries to contribute "Peter's pence." Preparations for departure appear to have been openly, and perhaps ostentatiously, made at the Vatican; but the latest dispatch from Rome states that the Pope will remain in the Holy City.

It was reported that the French army at Rome was to be increased to the large number of 60,000 men, and that the garrison at Lyons was to be put on a complete war footing.

France is stated to have supplied Sardinia with 50,000 muskets and 11,000,000 of percussion caps.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Fermo, and the Cardinal Bishops of Ancona and Jesi, had been arrested by the Piedmontese. The Cardinal Archbishop of Benevento had been obliged to leave his diocese at half an hour's notice.

The *Roman Journal* announces that the sum contributed by the faithful to the Holy See was 1,600,000 crowns, and that it had all been expended.

Official information had been received of the reëstablishment of the lights on the Austrian coast of the Adriatic.

The continued preparations for war by the Austrian Government had given rise to a report that a forward movement was in contemplation.

Accounts from Hungary continue threatening. The excitement was extending.

Some of the German papers insinuate that Baron MENSDORFF had gone to Coburg for the purpose of negotiating with Lord JOHN RUSSELL the cession to England of a seaport in the Adriatic.

It was reported that Queen Victoria was to be honored with a grand *fête* at Coblentz on the 12th inst., and that the Prince Regent had invited the greater part of the German Sovereigns to be present.

Prince JOHN of Bourbon had again urged his claims to the Spanish Crown in a letter to the London *Times*. He affirms that a revolution is imminent in Spain.

Details of the shipping disasters by the late gales in the North Sea and the Baltic continued to reach "Lloyd's" in great and distressing quantity. Among other vessels lost near Thisted was a large cotton-laden steamer, the *Arctic*. Eight persons were drowned. The ship *Sophie*, from Riga, bound for Boston, was abandoned on the 4th inst. in the North Sea. The mate and two seamen were drowned.

Gen. Sir HARRY SMITH died on the 12th inst.

A grand requiem had taken place at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Dublin, for the Irish who have fallen in Italy.

It is semi-officially announced that the French and English plenipotentiaries would on the 12th sign a convention containing a new series of articles inserted in the French tariff. Refined Sugar will be taxed 40 francs per 100 kilogrammes. The import duties on machines, instruments, &c., will be reduced.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that affairs in Syria have entered a new phase. Military action will now succeed moral influence. There is no confirmation of the report that FAUD PACHA had left Syria, or that the massacres there had been renewed.

Later advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the *City of Norfolk*, lately captured, carried away 1,300 slaves.

THE BATTLE OF VOLTURNO.

Great Garibaldian Victory—Detailed Account of the Action.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

SANTA MARIA, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1860.

Yesterday was fought and won by GARIBALDI the battle of the Volturno, the greatest battle in point of numbers he has ever fought during his military career.

I explained to you in my former letter how, since the approach of the Piedmontese forces from the north, the relative positions of the two parties before Capua were changed. As it was before in the interest of GARIBALDI to advance continually and rapidly, so it was now to temporize until the arrival of the Neapolitans, and then shut them up in their self-chosen position. On the other hand, the Neapolitans were obliged by every consideration to take the offensive, and try to get out of the awkward position in which they were, besides having to do with two enemies at a certain distance from each other. The commonest rules of strategy counselled to throw themselves first on the nearest and weakest, and try to demolish it.

They had made large preparations for it. They concentrated all their available forces from all parts, while they had at the same time exerted themselves to fill up the gaps made by desertion and sickness in their army. The royal princes and the King himself came to Capua and to the Volturno to animate the troops, while distributions of wine were freely used to stimulate loyalty and enthusiasm.

As you know already, for the last few days there was a considerable movement observable on our right. Troops which had passed the Volturno near Amoroti showed on the road to Maddaloni and towards Limatola; large concentrations of troops were observable on the Polygon—an open camp for artillery practice behind the town of Capua, on the other side of the river; but, as this had been going on for some time without leading to any result, had caused more than one false alarm and a sending backwards and forwards of troops, most people began to give up the idea of any offensive intentions on the part of the Neapolitans. As for GARIBALDI, although determined on the defensive, it would have been too much against his nature to be there and do nothing; so, while keeping on the defensive, he was making preparations to take the offensive at the first opportune moment.

You will remember the heights of San Angelo and the Bosco di San Vito from my description of the affair of the 19th. It is an isolated long range, which runs from the northwest of Caserta towards the Volturno, passing to the left of the plain of Santa Maria di Capua, and reaching the Volturno about two miles to the northeast of Capua. It is all along a precipitous mountain on both sides, and comes down just as precipitously to the river, leaving only a narrow place where the road from Capua, skirting the mountain, runs towards the Scafa di Cajazzo.

Well, GARIBALDI had looked at that position on the 19th, and had looked at it almost every day since. It was just one of those positions which he likes—commanding the country all round, close to the river, which is rapid there but narrow, a good many trees down in the plain, and plenty of bushwood on the heights. Several batteries were ordered to sweep the road which passes along the opposite bank of the river; a trench was dug not far from the bank of the river to give good cover to riflemen, and a number of barges were brought up from Naples to be in readiness in case an opportunity offered to cross. At the same time a considerable number of troops were collected at that spot. Besides the Brigade Spangaro, stationed there since the 19th, there were successively sent there the company of Genoese Riflemen, the Brigade Dunn (lately arrived from Sicily,) one of the regiments of the Division Medici, and the body of Calabrese volunteers.

The position deserved the attention which was bestowed on it, but it had one drawback—it had its left flank and its line of communication with Santa Maria rather exposed. A glance at the map will show you this. The relative positions of Santa Maria, Capua, and the heights of San Angelo are such that Capua falls just about the line of communication between Santa Maria and the edge of the heights held on the Volturno. Had it been possible to push quite close to Capua from Santa Maria this danger would have been obviated; but there was no equally good position on that side to come up to that point, so our outposts there did not much pass the gates of Santa Maria.

On the right the position was tolerably guarded; there is, indeed, a footpath which comes from the river over the heights at the back of St. Angelo, but at first it was only accessible to small bodies of infantry, and thus the heights were guarded by our troops. On the other side of the heights was SACCHI, with his brigade, guarding the road from Cajazzo to Caserta, and at the same time occupying the heights of Castel Moroni, and observing the passage at Limatola. To the right again of SACCHI was BIXIO with his brigade, and one of MEDICI's regiments, who watched over the road coming from Amoroti towards Maddaloni. At Caserta was Gen. TURR, with part of his division.

You must thus conceive our position as forming a large semicircle, following the hill line along the Volturno as far as Limatola, and then bending back, while Santa Maria, Caserta and Maddaloni form the chord of this arc. The arc alone is from nine to ten miles, while the semicircle is quite three times that length.

Well, on all this long line the Neapolitans attacked, with all their forces, yesterday at dawn.

GARIBALDI, as usual, started before dawn from Caserta, by the railway to Santa Maria. When he arrived the firing had already begun. The three places, Capua, Santa Maria and the spur of St. Angelo, form almost an equilateral triangle, which is indicated by the three roads which connect these places. They run with little curves almost straight—that from Capua to St. Angelo, close to the river, that from Capua to Santa Maria, parallel to the railway, and that from Santa Maria to St. Angelo, at some distance from the hills till close to this latter place, where it is joined by the road coming from Capua.

This triangle, which is in most parts thickly wooded with olive and other trees, and has only few open spots, the Neapolitans had chosen as their field of operations on our left, and as the chief attack of the day. During the night all the troops stationed in the Polygon behind had passed through the town and had collected in the Campo, a large open space before the fortress. Here they opened out in two directions—one column, the left, towards St. Angelo, and that on the right towards Santa Maria.

I shall first speak of the left column. Besides the great road from Capua, alongside the river, there is a byroad, which, leaving the main road at a little distance from the town, strikes across the country and goes straight towards the village of St. Angelo, which lies on the retreating slopes of the heights. This was chosen by the Neapolitans as the centre of their operations against this point, while they sent one column by the main road towards the right, and another to the right across country to take the village in the other flank.

The by-road which runs direct from Capau to St. Angelo, intersects the road from Santa Maria to the river, just where the road turns up to St. Angelo. In order to guard this position a barricade was constructed a little beyond this point, and armed with four guns. The country near the river is so low that every morning the exhalations of the ground cover it with a white mist, which makes it very difficult to see, even at a little distance. Besides this, the torrents which come down from the hills have artificial beds of 15 to 20 feet in depth, very steep, and covered with brushwood, which are dry now, and serve as roads. The Neapolitans, advancing by these and taking advantage of the mist, approached quite close to the barricade, and carried it at the first onset, driving our men across the main road towards St. Angelo. Having taken this position, they came out and formed in an open field which lies along the road in regular order of battle. Their left had been equally successful, driving ours from the trench near the river, and forcing them back on the heights of St. Angelo. The column to the right again had not only passed the road, but had gone up a little hill commanding St. Angelo.

It was at this critical moment that GARIBALDI arrived. He had taken, with his staff, carriages at Santa Maria, and was coming on in the main road towards St. Angelo. The balls and grape were flying about, but the carriages still proceeded. When they arrived in the neighborhood of St. Angelo they were in sight of the Neapolitans, who were drawn up there in line of battle. Fortunately, close to this spot was one of the torrents dammed, in which formed a covered way. In this the carriages turned down, except the last, which was struck by a cannon ball, and remained on the road. Through the road GARIBALDI advanced, revolver in hand, towards St. Angelo, and arrived just in time to give new courage to the defenders. The object was to drive away the column in the rear of the hills to the left of St. Angelo; this was easily done by throwing some skirmishers on the heights above those occupied by the intruders. There was, fortunately, some artillery in front, which was turned to good account, but, as usual, it was the bayonet which

they have a theory as to their successive defeats last year, and are willing to demonstrate to every listener how accident lost them Magenta, and the criminal negligence of a General caused them to be overwhelmed at Solferino. It is the flattering unction which every beaten army lays to its soul, and it is the more readily applied in this case inasmuch as it contains a large amount of truth. According to the testimony of every witness the Austrian soldiers fought very well, and it requires no large acquaintance with the art of war to perceive that their generals commanded very badly. But it will occur to every one but themselves that there is no reason to anticipate a chance in this latter particular. What have the Emperor and his Camarilla learnt since 1859? Who can doubt that if the Austrians engage in another war the French, the Royal and Serene Highnesses will be as slow and blundering as ever? Nor will the Austrian army have any moral strength which it lacked before. One reason that the men, though brave, had not the dash and spirit of their enemies, is that they fought for they knew not what, except it were to fetter the chains of their respective provinces to the throne of a bigoted ruler. They were without heart or hope in 1859; will there be anything to encourage them in 1861?

Supposing, then, Austria to be met by the whole force of France, the overthrow of her armies and the loss of her last remaining Italian province may be looked upon as a matter of certainty. The Czar ALEXANDER cannot help her; he has enough to do at home; and the Russians, in spite of Warsaw, will not consent to go to war for a Government which they detest as much as we do. Prussia will not help her, for the Regent knows that by so doing he would alienate this country, sow dissension in Germany, and give the French an easy conquest of the Rhine. There would be a fine scientific siege of the Quadrilateral, and then Austrian rule in Italy would pass away forever. All this, however, is on the supposition that the French Emperor supports VICTOR EMANUEL in his enterprise for conquering Italian unity. Should NAPOLEON withdraw the assurance of his protection from Piedmont, in that hour would pass away even the necessity for a threat of war on the part of Austria, *inasmuch as Count Cavour and his master would perceive that the game was over, and would retire from their meditated conquests.* We cannot suppose that at this late period of the question any such scheme is meditated by the Emperor, or that he desires to limit the possessions of the King of Sardinia by keeping the Bourbon on the Neapolitan throne, or by transferring it to another family than the House of Savoy. But, if no change in the Imperial policy is intended, then the article of the *Constitutionnel*, an abstract of which we published yesterday, is without meaning. At a time when the Sardinian Chambers are debating on the annexation of Southern Italy this semi-official journal appears with a distribe against the invasion of Naples by Sardinian troops, and declares that not only by this act but by the entry into the Papal States King VICTOR EMANUEL has violated the principle of neutrality. This article will, no doubt, produce an effect in Europe, but, though it seems intended to cover some manœuvre of the Tuileries, we do not believe that it portends any material change of intention. The invasion of the Roman States is a month old, and the outrage on the King of the Two Sicilies was accomplished when the first Bersaglieri landed at Naples and when Admiral PERSANO took the command of the Neapolitan fleet. The precise tendency of M. BONIFACE's composition we have, however, still to learn. It may be only a continuance of the decent hypocrisy which began with the withdrawal of the French Minister from Turin, or it may indicate that Piedmont is to be allowed to pursue its policy under conditions which NAPOLEON is to dictate.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Oct. 11, 7 A. M.

A telegram was received yesterday by a commercial house here, *announcing that an Austrian army* 40,000 *strong had crossed the Po at Borgo Forte, below Mantua.* This may be premature, but a forward movement of the Austrians would not take people by surprise, as for some time past troops and military stores of every kind have been traversing Venetia. With all that has lately occurred in Italy, and the provisions of the treaty of Villafranca repeatedly set at nought, Austria doubtless considers herself released from all the obligations contracted with the French Emperor. Moreover, she has good reason to know that the Governments bent on terminating her have prepared, and probably brought to maturity, their plans for an insurrectionary movement in her provinces; and at Vienna it is doubtless well known where large quantities of arms and stores are deposited, ready to be drawn forth at the first signal. *Among the rumors which were afloat yesterday, one also was that the Austrians had crossed the Mincio.* This also may be premature, but in the state matters there nothing would surprise us. A private letter from Turin, through Marseilles, announces that large armaments have been ordered by the Piedmontese Government, and that the day before the departure from Paris of the Sardinian Minister with a supply of 50,000 muskets and 11,000,000 percussion caps was granted by the French Government to its ally. It is further said that the French army at Rome is to be increased to 60,000 men, and the garrison of Lyons put on a complete war-footing. As Austria clearly considers the Treaty of Villafranca null and void, it is not astonishing that she should make an attempt to recover the territory she has lost, and probably considers the present opportunity as good as any. The Emperor but the other day made a speech at Marseilles about the beauties and the certainty of peace. This was ominous. From that moment people made up their minds that war was imminent, and what has happened since rather corroborates their fears than otherwise."

French Policy in Italy.

The semi-official *Constitutionnel* of Paris publishes an article, signed by M. BONIFACE, on the invasion of the Neapolitan territory by the Sardinian troops. The following is a summary:

"The principle of independence of nations which are regularly constituted admits any dynastic changes which are brought about by internal political revolutions. The principle of non-intervention is a consecration of this right. The Neapolitans and Sicilians had a right to make a revolution in their country, but it does not belong to any foreign State, no more to Sardinia than to Austria, to intervene in their internal affairs, and, by military intervention, to give them a new political existence. Between the invasion of GARIBALDI and that of Sardinia there is a great difference. GARIBALDI came to raise and to direct revolution in the interior. It was not with his bands that he could conquer a people numbering 10,000,000. He would only communicate to them the proper spirit in their struggle against a Government stamped with unpopularity. The Sardinian invasion has quite a different character. It constitutes a direct intervention of one regularly constituted State in the affairs of another independent State. Strange to say, the Sardinian invasion took place without any declaration of war, the representative of the King of Naples still being at Turin. The intervention of Piedmont is in contradiction to all the principles invoked by herself."

M. BONIFACE then endeavors to show that by the entry of the Piedmontese troops into the Roman States, Sardinia likewise violated the principle of neutrality. Count CAVOUR gave it to be understood that the entry of the Sardinian troops into the States of the Church was principally directed against the influence of GARIBALDI. Now, on the contrary, it has become evident that they go to aid him. M. BONIFACE deplores the conduct of Sardinia, which is responsible before Europe for the initiative she has just taken. The European Powers constitute a jurisdiction which is naturally alarmed at disturbances of this kind. It appertains to Europe to redress forgotten rights, and to remind the government which has deviated from the proper course of the respect due to the laws which are binding on all States, because founded on justice, civilization, and the interests of the people.

Important Speech of Count De Cavour.

The discussion in the Turin Parliament on the annexations was continued on the 12th inst. Count CAVOUR acknowledged that the discussion of that law had brought the different parties into closer union. He said:

"There is a great difference between the past annexations and those now under consideration. Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty of Villafranca the annexations could not be precipitated. A Congress was also spoken of, at which we were to take part. As regards the annexation of Southern Italy, the same danger no longer exists. Your vote is demanded in order that you may give to the inhabitants of those provinces a proof that the steps taken by the Government have met with your approval. As regards the disunion which has arisen between the Government and GARIBALDI, the fault has not been ours. Public opinion leaves no doubt on this point. The Ministry, therefore, decided on presenting themselves before the Parliament, in order that it might judge their policy. This is the greatest homage that can be paid to any man. The Crown, after mature consideration, refused to accept the offer made by us to tender our resignation, being of opinion that Government would thereby be too much weakened at home and abroad. It only remained to us, therefore, to address ourselves to you, not that you might judge GARIBALDI, who is not subject to your examination, but ourselves, over whom you have power. Should you support us we shall go to meet GARIBALDI, and present to him the order of the day proposed by your Committee, which you will approve and which we accept with all our hearts. We shall offer him our hand, and invite him to union in the name of the Italian Parliament. The cession of Italian territory as an indemnity has again been spoken of. To this report I give a formal denial, and add, that when the annexation shall have been accomplished any cession of territory will become impossible. Nobody will be able to ask such a cession from a country with a population of 24,000,000. An attack against Rome with Venice has also been spoken of. We desire that the Eternal City should become the capital of Italy. But, as regards the means to that end, we shall be able to say in what condition we should be six months hence. The revolution in Rome will be accomplished by the conviction that liberty is favorable to religion. Respecting Venetia, Europe does not wish that we should make war upon Austria. We must take into consideration the opinion of the great Powers. We must bring about a change in this opinion. Europe believes us incapable of delivering Venetia alone. Let us show ourselves united, and that opinion will change. It is untrue that the Venetians are peacefully submitting to their destiny. Austria has flattered them in vain. Public opinion will change not only in France and England, but Germany also, which is becoming liberal, will be in our favor."

Count CAVOUR concluded by making an appeal for concord.

The order of the day of the Committee rendering homage to GARIBALDI, and unanimously expressing their approval of the project of law on the annexations, was then put to the vote by ballot.

The result was 290 in favor, and 6 against the project.

Banishment of Mazzini.

The *Official Gazette* of Naples of the 4th inst. publishes the decree appointing the Marquis GIORGIO PALLAVICINI TRIVULZIO Pro-Dictator at Naples, in the stead of Maj.-Gen. SIRTORI, who voluntarily resigns the post to devote himself to the defence of the country. This decree is signed by GARIBALDI, and countersigned by CRISPI.

One of the first acts of the new Pro-Dictator was to address the following letter to MAZZINI:

To the Illustrious Giuseppe Mazzini:

Self-denial has always been the virtue of the generous. I believe that you are generous, and I now offer you an opportunity of showing yourself so to your fellow-citizens. Representative of the Republican principle, and indefatigable defender of that principle, you arouse, by remaining among us, the mistrust of the King and of his Ministers. This is why your presence in this country creates embarrassment to the Government and dangers to the nation, by compromising that concord which is indispensable to the advance and the triumph of the Italian cause.

Even without intending it, you divide us. Perform, then, an act of patriotism by leaving these provinces. Add to former sacrifices a new one which the country demands from you, and the country will be grateful to you.

If I repeat it—even without intending it, you divide us, and it is necessary that all the national forces should be united in one bond. I know that your words preach concord, and I doubt not that your acts respond to your words. But all do not believe you, and there are many who misuse your name with the parricidal intention of hoisting another banner in Italy. Honor commands you to put an end to the suspicions of some and to the machinations of others. Show yourselves great by leaving Naples, and you will take with you the praises of all honest men.

I subscribe myself yours devoted,

GIORGIO PALLAVICINI.

NAPLES, Oct. 3, 1860.

The French Campaign in Syria.

Correspondence of the London News.

BEYROUT, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

Gen. HAUTPOUL started on the 26th, with a column of about 4,000 men, for Deir-el-Kamar, a town which my previous letters must have made your readers pretty well acquainted with. I have the best reasons for believing that the principal—I may say its only—object of this expedition is to restore confidence to the Christian inhabitants of the Druse districts, induce them to return to their homes, furnish them with the means of rebuilding their houses, and endeavor to make them commence the culture of their lands, without which all the next year will be but a continuation of the present season, of living on foreign alms by the whole population. Some persons say that the flower of the Druse nation, headed by such of their sheiks as have not surrendered to the Turkish Government, has assembled at a place called Nehn, some three hours beyond Deir-el-Kamar, and that they will there offer fight to the French force. On the strength of this expected fight several amateurs (Englishmen, of course,) have asked and obtained permission to accompany the column; and indeed of special correspondents I am left alone in Beyrout, all my colleagues having taken to their tents and followed the fortunes of the French brigade. I am, however, of opinion that beyond a pleasant climate and a rough sort of pic-nic they will take nothing by their move, and that more important intelligence regarding the state of affairs in Syria can be had in Beyrout than with the camp.

THE PRINCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Sensible Opinions of an English Traveler on American Characteristics—Comments of the British Press.

From the London News.

The following is an extract from the private letter of an English gentleman traveling in America:

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The Prince has now got into the States. I arrived at Detroit a few hours after him, and the opinions expressed by Americans upon the subject of the royal visit are worth noticing. I think the great majority of people here disapprove of the fuss made about the royal youth at Detroit. They completely understand and appreciate the Queen's determination that her son should travel in the States as a private gentleman. Every man—some of them workpeople—is anxious that the Prince, who will some day be King of England, should form a just judgment of the American people. Above all things, they are bent upon convincing him that they are not the barbarians they are often supposed to be. Again and again I have heard them rejoice that no demonstrations have been made, and that the masses have behaved in the streets of Chicago with perfect decorum. I myself saw the Prince in a low open barouche and four horses pass up Michigan-avenue with no other protection than ten or twelve policemen in common clothes with batons. The truth is, the Americans feel very bitterly the injustice of English travelers and tourists. Like those who estimate the English morality by the *Newgate Calendar*, English writers, who should have known better, have put together all the eccentric stories of American life—at which the Americans laugh just as heartily as foreigners—and call such collections pictures of American manners. Now, it is the earnest desire of the great majority of Americans to use the Prince's visit as a means of correcting these false impressions. If the Prince himself is somewhat young, they say at all events those about him have sagacity enough to see through their outward peculiarities, and to find that the Americans are much more civilized and refined than people in England commonly suppose. I confess I hope for the same result. It is really impossible to estimate the injury done to England by those who have written travels in this country. These lucubrations have unfortunately tended to keep up that irritation which began at the time of the Declaration of Independence; and has been continued ever since. It seems utterly impossible for an Englishman to realize the fact—that living fact here—that all men are politically equal. The poorest man considers himself equal to the richest and the most powerful. This may seem a dangerous doctrine, but the practical consequence is simply this, that you must speak to every man as your equal, and must avoid assuming in manner any kind of superiority. Act in this manner, and you will find every person as civil as possible. Englishmen, however, as I myself have witnessed, constantly and very naturally assume that there is political inequality. They order about the waiters—"boys," as they are called—at hotels, as if they had some natural right to dictate to them. This does not suit the American ideas, and the result is ill-nature, and sometimes insolence. Now, if those who accompany the Prince can only discern the peculiar characteristic of this country—the obstinate conviction that all men are politically equal, and the determination to act upon that conviction—they will find no difficulty in obtaining all the respect they desire. I only wish that some of those who were so vehement in their opposition to the Reform Bill of last session were here to test by facts the truth of these opinions.

It needs not many days in this country to ascertain that any comparison between this country and England is utterly impracticable. The circumstances of the country are entirely different. The people to be governed are entirely different. But even if a comparison were possible, it is certain that amongst the better classes property and life are quite as secure here as in the old country, or rather quite as secure as it would be possible to make them under any form of government, considering the circumstances of the case. I have conversed with Americans and Englishmen settled in this country, and they assure me that property is quite as safe here as in England; and that, indeed, the enormous material prosperity of the West would be impossible if this security were not attained. But of this at some future time.

From the London Times.

The Prince of Wales is now among a people whose boast it is to have shaken off the yoke of his fathers, and to have repudiated the right of inheritance upon which he stands. There was a time when the boast had its merit, and even its moral power. When rebellion was thought to deserve nothing less than extermination, and when a great Empire could devote all its resources for seven years to the forcible subjection of those whose hearts had been utterly alienated, it was not only glorious, but necessary to make the right of self-government the education of the young and the religion of the old. The heroes of American Independence fought with halters round their necks, and a reverse would have bracketed WASHINGTON'S name with that of WALLACE in the gloomy annals of this country. But we have changed all that. We have "called up new worlds to redress the balance of the old;" we have recognized revolutions and new dynasties by dozens: and at this moment we are actively sympathizing with a people struggling to exchange a despotic for a constitutional master. The Prince of Wales appears in the United States as the future chief of a free, constitutional and self-governing people. He is also the chief of that great nationality which the United States share in almost equal proportion with the British Isles. In that country they can still talk of patriarchs, and name with interest the chiefs of Indian tribes; they know the seats of ancient families; they trace pedigrees and display armorial bearings. Here, then, at least, is the head of their race, and the visible link of a known chain which may not have come from ÆNEAS or ODIN, but which certainly spans half the period of authentic history. Our citizen cousins also see in this young gentleman an example of that Royalty which has lately been exposed to more than usual vicissitudes. Kings in these days have to fight for their thrones, and sometimes fly for their lives. Wisely or not, they command in wars and entertain grand ideas. At no time were they more before the world; and if the tenor of recent English history would seem to exempt our Sovereigns from this dangerous prominence, the Americans still regard GEORGE III. as a mighty wrong-doer, and the unsuccessful champion of an Old World idea. No wonder, then, that in mere curiosity, not unmixed with awe, and in the desire to find out something in the royal visitor not obvious to vulgar apprehension, the citizen surpasses the subject. He wants to see in the face and bearing of the youth some traces of that mysterious power which has enabled a few families to command for many ages the reverential homage of the civilized world. It is not for those who see princes every day to estimate the curiosity of those who hear of them only across a hemisphere, or know them only through newspapers and books.

The Canadians could think of something else; they had an eye to their railways, and many of them thought their party emblems and colors more important even than their future King. But no sooner does the Prince attempt to land at Detroit than he and his suite are half-killed with curiosity and kindness. Had it been an attempt to retake the possessions of his ancestors he could not have encountered a denser phalanx, or a greater difficulty in planting his foot on the rebellious soil. A countless multitude pressed to the water's edge, closed all egress from the boat, crumpled up the avenue of torchbearers, and, when the Prince was at last smuggled into his carriage, cut off his suite, and hustled several into the water, where the private secretary of the Governor-General narrowly escaped drowning, and did not escape injury from the paddle-wheels. The multitude penetrated everywhere, and could no more be kept out than the atmospheric pressure. For hours they watched every door and window, scrutinized every departure, filled the railway station, clung to the carriages, opened the windows, gazed insatiably, and were only shaken off by the motion of the departing train. At every station the same scene was repeated, and as the Prince passed through primeval forest or rude clearing, through solitude or improvements, he exchanged glances everywhere with those whose single wish it was to see a Prince of Wales, and tell it for the rest of their lives. At Chicago curiosity, if not more reasonable, was at least within more bounds, and the Prince could feel himself the supreme object of present interest without paying dear for the distinction. After some days' shooting in the prairies, he was to proceed to St. Louis, the furthest point West of his intended tour. The ovations prepared for him at the great cities were looked forward to with very natural dismay, but would at least have the benefit of warnings. Nor is their any want of discussion. The papers of the Union know not how to treat the subject, but do treat it, and must treat it, in one way or other. They laugh at the excesses of Republican loyalty. They philosophize, they sneer, they catch one another tripping, they smile at the immense scale of the preparations, the *soirées* and balls, the millions of dollars to be spent in Parisian dresses and *bijouterie*, the canvass for tickets, the traps laid for the Royal eye, and the dance, the word, or the look that is to be described to children of children yet unborn. Yet they cannot help relating what they are ashamed should be known. Tell it not in Gath! No President could excite such a fervor. One journal, indeed, fondly imagines the youth that is to be President in 1876, and speculates on the halo of interest that would surround him. But that is not to be. These pleasant anticipations have gone with the exploded traditions of Royalty, and the citizen must be content with the hard actual and present. Suffice it for him that he knows the candidates for the next Presidential election; good men, no doubt, but not objects of a tender and affectionate interest.

Sixty years ago, politicians, if they could have conceived such an abandonment of principle as a Prince of Wales accepting the hospitalities of the American President and people, would have speculated on the chance of his stealing their hearts, and winning back our recreant fellow-subjects. Certainly, one could not imagine a more likely instrument for the conversion of these hard reasoners and vigorous politicians than a young gentleman of unpretentious character, full of instinctive kindness, with the best possible manners, having a word for everybody, and able to say that word with a mild look and gentle voice. But such a thought in these days would be the reverie of a madman, not merely because all have ceased to hope for such a reunion, but because all have ceased to desire it. There is not a sane man in the British Isles who would wish to see the United States once more ours, and governed by Queen VICTORIA, Lord PALMERSTON and the British Parliament. We have enough and too much already, with India added to our fifty dependencies. What, then, is the gain to be hoped for in these days? It is much indeed. The English gentleman has his mission as well as the English Prince, and, when the American citizen sees the first gentleman of his race, he may feel a reverence, an admiration, and a loyalty beyond the province of laws. All that we wish for the citizens of the United States is that they may become as much like ourselves as possible, but with a few improvements that might be suggested. An unaccountable cross has crept into the American breed, and we hardly know ourselves when we look at our second cousins. They have clearly another ideal, towards which they develop as their own law of growth and progress. The Prince of Wales is a bit of the true stock, and shows them what they have all come from. The quieter he is the better he shows what the English gentleman ought to be, and the American also. Nobody can quarrel with him there, even on the score of obtrusive talents or showy service. The Prince has made many friends in the New World, and evidently not one enemy. That alone would be worth a Royal visit to the United States. It may prove to that touchy race how little we wish to quarrel with them. Within the limits of reason there is not a point that England would not gladly concede to secure her from a quarrel with her own flesh and blood. One look at the Prince of Wales ought to convince the citizens of the United States that England of 1860 and England of 1770 are very different things.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Oct. 13.

The funds are stationary to-day at the closing prices of yesterday, with very little business. The changes shown in the Bank return are regarded more with satisfaction than otherwise, but it has transpired that a further large amount of gold, rumored to be between £25,000 and £30,000, has been taken this day from the Bank of England for exportation. The Railway share market is dull, preparations for the forthcoming settlement attract attention.

COLOGNE, Saturday, Oct. 13—1:30 P. M.

Queen VICTORIA and Prince ALBERT, accompanied by the Prince Regent, the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM and the young Prince, have just passed Cologne on their return to Brussels, where they will remain to-morrow. On Monday Her Majesty will proceed to Antwerp, and embark there at 6 P. M. for England. PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 13—3:25 P. M.

The Bourse has been heavy. Rentes closed at 68f. 95c., or 20 centimes lower than yesterday.

The *Presse* contains the following:

"The great Powers, with the exception of England, have signified to the Court of Turin that they will not recognize the blockade of Gaeta."

The *Patrie* states that the entry of King VICTOR EMANUEL into Naples will take place on the 17th inst.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 14.

The steamship *Melita*, from New-York, arrived here yesterday.

The *Europa*, from Boston *viâ* Halifax, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

Will the South Secede?—A Calculation of the Cost—Signs of Returning Reason.

TENNESSEE.

The Memphis *Enquirer* (Bell) enters into a cool calculation of the cost of disunion. It says:

"But let us suppose Mississippi out of the Union. She must have a Government; she must have her Congress (who would call it a *Legislature?*); and she must have Ministers and Ambassadors. She must have an army and navy, and a Post-office Department. She must have Secretaries of State, War, Navy, Interior, and Postmaster-General. There would be a glorious contest for all these offices; and such a canvass would be entered upon as was never seen on this Continent before.

All this would cost *money*; and *somebody* must be *taxed*. It would not do for Mississippi to issue her 'Treasury notes,' for she owes five millions on that score now, and she could get no credit until these are paid up. Indeed, standing alone, without the protection of our national flag, Holland might send over here and bombard some seaport (Mississippi City, for instance,) and compel the payment of those old Union Bank bonds to HOPE & Co., of Amsterdam.

Taxation, then, would be the only remedy; and that would be pretty high. Our Government now costs one hundred millions in its administration; we have, say, thirty-three millions of people; this is three millions of dollars to one million of people, as it now stands *in* the Union. When *out* of it, the amount required would be treble that sum; and let it be remembered that in this estimate there is no account taken of foreign taxes, &c. It is only for *general* purposes, as a *nation*.

Suppose, however, it all does not exceed the sum of six millions annually; what is the per centage of taxation? Let us see. The taxable wealth of the State is about $600,000,000; if she has to raise six millions on that, it is just one per cent., or $1 on every $100 worth of property! The present tax is not one-fourth of that.

Do our readers believe the good people of Mississippi are going into this absurd disunion movement, only to *pay more taxes?* Will any other good come out of it, even if that be regarded as one? It is idle to think of it. The masses have too much at stake, and too much intelligence, to risk such consequences. *The Union is safe.*"

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Elsewhere the *Enquirer* remarks:

"Our exchanges tell us that of the twenty members of the South Carolina Legislature, lately chosen in Charleston, only four are with the extremists; and only one, (the editor of that fire-eating journal, the *Mercury*,) was for secession upon LINCOLN'S election.

Another candidate who openly proclaimed himself an ultraist, got but 600 votes out of about 2,500. This is all significant. It is the American character speaking out in its *practical* mood.

It is South Carolina herself, proclaiming to her Southern sisters that she yet believes more in the substance than in the shadow; that she believes there may be far worse evils than any to flow from the *mere election of any President;* and that the most effectual, constitutional, patriotic plan to obviate the latter, is to remain in the Union, and work with her sister States, until the burthens of the Slave States shall be so oppressive as to justify any practical change. Our present evils are *not* of this character. They do *not* call for that decided action which summons men to arms and gives births to revolutions. They are *not* such as to make us feel that there are none greater in store for us, when we are dismembered and a prey to every faction.

They are *not* so serious as to make the South feel that all the horrors of a revolution are preferable."

The Nashville *Union* (Breckinridge) talks after this wise:

"We should have less fear of the administration of SEWARD than of LINCOLN. The New York Senator has much more experience in political life than LINCOLN, who has served but one term in Congress. He has a much more thorough acquaintance with the passions, prejudices, habits, dispositions of the leading men, of his own party. He is a man of more calmness, more nerve, and much greater control over his party than LINCOLN ever can have. SEWARD once in power, he might dare to shape the policy of his administration in defiance of the fanaticism of his partisans. LINCOLN we fear would not. * * * Should the election go to the House we entertain very serious fears that it would result in the election of LINCOLN. Seventeen votes are required to make an election there. Each State has but one vote in the House, and that vote is cast according to the wishes of a majority of the representatives from the State. Should the election go to the House it is the present Congress that elects. The Black Republicans have fifteen certain votes. Illinois has five Democratic and four Black Republican representatives. MORRIS, Douglas Democrat, has already indicated his intention to vote for LINCOLN in preference to BRECKINRIDGE. The casting of his vote for LINCOLN would give LINCOLN the vote of Illinois. That would be sixteen votes for the Black Republican candidate. It has already been intimated that in such an emergency, STOUT, of Oregon, would be ousted, and his seat given to his Black Republican competitor, LOGAN. The ease with which BARRET, of Missouri, was turned out, and BLAIR admitted, gives the Black Republicans confidence that the seventeenth State could readily be obtained for LINCOLN. It will be seen that the election of LINCOLN by the House is by no means an impossibility."

The Nashville *Gazette* says:

"We intend to meet this great question calmly—look the danger in the face. The problem of the safety of the Union will not be solved, if solved at all, by politicians greedy for office; it will not be solved by the fanatics of the North, or the Disunionists of the South; it must be solved by the great body of the people. Just now, as it appears to us, there is arrayed against the Union, as the supporters of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, about one-half of the North, the other half and all the South stand opposed to them. This is not so bad as some of us would have it. We talk of the North as a whole, while the North numbers one-half, or nearly so, as politically friendly to the South; besides, we can see how much of trick, how much of old party antipathies have been brought to bear in favor of the Republican movement; and looking at all these powerful aids, and keeping in view the mainspring of the movement—the fanatical feature of the question involved—we are surprised, not at the small majorities of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, but surprised that they are so small. If the keystone of the arch does not give the Republicans fifty thousand majority in November, it will not be the fault of the platform. There is magic in the word tariff, to the men who still vote for SIMON SNYDER for Governor, and Gen. JACKSON for President.

With the Senate opposed to him, Mr. LINCOLN can do no harm; and with a small and steadily decreasing majority in the House, he is powerless for evil; besides, his party is built of the most incompatible materials—nothing congruous, nothing harmonious in their composition; the very ground work is combustible in its nature, and will explode as soon as any addition of the simplest element of national policy is made.

We have been patient heretofore under the singular workings of majorities; we must be patient under the rule of an Executive elected by a minority, if we can see that in his election errors of the most dangerous nature will sink forever, and carry their authors with them into the profoundest depths of political oblivion."

ALABAMA.

Gen. L. P. WALKER, of Alabama, in a speech made recently at Cowpen Springs, in Lauderdale County, is reported in a letter to the Montgomery *Advertiser* as follows:

"In reply to the question, 'What would he do if LINCOLN was elected?' Gen. W. said, drawing himself up to his full height, and in the sublimest strain of eloquence, that come weal or come woe, so help him God he would not submit, and that he would take the banner of the Constitution and plant it where the honor or safety of the South demanded, and that he would defend it with his life and fortune against Saracens or Moors! His answer was noble and grand, and nobly was it answered by the crowd. One old gentleman, whose white locks and tottering form indicated that he had run his three score years and ten, called Gen. W. to his chair, after he closed, and with tears running down his cheeks, said, 'General, I wish I was young—I would fight and die with you.' I do not honestly believe, except two or three Douglas leaders, that there were half a dozen in the crowd that dissented from Gen. WALKER'S speech."

The Mongomery *Mail* (BRECKINRIDGE) takes this view of affairs:

"Cotton was stiffer yesterday, in full view of secession, than it has been all the season. People begin to see the nonsense of being scared about a separation, which gives *us* all the available wealth of the country and leaves the enemy just nothing.

The gold and silver of Europe will come to buy Southern cotton and the ships of Europe will come to carry it away, even if LINCOLN should be elected, and we should secede.

The South is entrenched behind her cotton bags and with that breastwork can defy the world. Keep out Abolition spies and emissaries and we are a full match for all the civilized world—*for the civilized world depends upon the cotton of the South.*

In case of secession, we shall have more than half the crop on hand and all the world clamoring for it! * * * * *

But, with the South united—aye, with a single cotton State to lead the way to independence—all the amalgamationists in the world cannot compel us to submit to their odious and hideous programme. The stoppage of a single cotton crop, for three months, will paralyze every arm in New-England and a full half of all the active industry of the middle States. These amalgamationists live on the South; her substance fattens them. There is not a man so poor, who raises a lock of cotton, but has a lock on a half dozen mouths! Our people have not sought to exercise this tremendous power, but the time is near at hand when they must do it in self-defence.

If LINCOLN and his free-nigger outrider are elected, we must not submit. We must leave the North with its vile free-negroism, to shift for itself. It is bragged that 'the hay crop' and 'the ice crop' are worth as much as our cotton—let them do without the cotton and make out on 'the hay crop' and 'the ice crop.' Southern men are *white men* and intend to *continue* such!"

POINTS TO BE THOUGHT OF BY THE SOUTH.

An American correspondent of the Atlanta (Georga) *American*, makes the following calculations of the results of disunion:

1. *The bare prospect of it* has now reduced the price of cotton $10 per bale below its value, and as over 500,000 bales will be sold *before the sixth of November*, the loss will be $5,000,000 to the South from this cause alone. This is below the figure; *every cotton buyer knows it.*

2. All the *Southern Banks have closed down*, shut up shop, and now refuse to put out their bills to *pay for cotton* on bills of exchange, payable at the North *after the 6th of November*, because *no Northern Bank will take Southern Bank drafts or bills* payable *after that date*, for the reason that *disunion and war* would cancel and annul the debts of belligerents. Hence a money crisis is on us. Cotton is going down here, whilst it is rising in Europe, and ruin is ahead! Reason why? The Presidential election comes off the 6th of November, and *disunion is threatened.*

3. *If disunion should come*, bacon, now sixteen cents, would then be 50 to 75 cents per pound; corn then $3 to $5 per bushel, and *no money* to pay for it. There is not bacon and corn enough in the Gulf States to feed our people *until the 1st of March.* We have to buy from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and other Northern States, or *starve.*

4. *Disunion is civil war.* We are splendidly prepared for it—*animis opibusque parati.* Let us see. We have no muskets, no rifles, no cannon, no bacon and flour to feed an army. *No implements or munitions of war!* Is not this true? Let every honest man answer the question.

5. *When disunion and civil war comes*, what will the thousands do who have no bacon, no corn, and no money to buy them with? Will they starve, or form brigand clubs and rob, steal and murder before starving? Who could blame them? Would the *Northwest* send us bacon and corn to stop starvation here, while at *war with us?* No. The idea is absurb.

6. *All who are in favor of civil war, starvation, ruin, desolation, robbery, arson, murder, and the utter destruction of the South, should go for disunion if Lincoln is elected.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under the caption "Who's Afraid?" the Charleston *Mercury* publishes the following paragraph, which will be of interest to the Fusion Committee in this State:

"The merchants of New-York, under the alarums of the New-York *Herald*, are making gigantic efforts to buy off, and frighten off, the people of that State from carrying out their political views and sentiments just now, in the election of LINCOLN. WILLIAM B. ASTOR, we are informed, has contributed one million of dollars, and another million has been raised from the first half-dozen merchants that were applied to. This is but a sample of what they are doing. These men really suspect that the South—or a small portion of it at least—is in earnest about opposing the election of the representative man of the legal and constitutional majority. Are the moneyed men of Gotham given to panics, that they should bleed themselves so freely, and in so hopeless a task, as diverting, by gold and gabble, the people of a great Free State from the vindication of their political convictions? *Are the people of New-York so timid and so profligate in political sentiment, that an attempt so uncomplimentary to their integrity and intelligence should be gravely attempted?* It is, indeed, an argument against their capacity for self-government—an insult to the cardinal principle of Republican Government, and a horrid slur upon the rural population of the great Empire State. In fact, we are astonished at the audacity, not to speak of the immorality, of the attempt. We presume, however, that as fear is unscrupulous, under the higher law plea of necessity, these bad practices are reconciled to the consciences of terrified merchants. To their morbid apprehensions, as a matter of policy, it seems better to contribute a large share of what each is worth, than to lose the greater part of their property in the depreciation and panic that must follow, at the North, the dreaded dissolution of the Union.

But who is it that is cruelly terrifying these Northern princes, and making them come down to the work of defeating LINCOLN? Has the South got them by the pockets, that they should display such zeal, and do they know it? Is it the disunion braggadocio at the South that induces them at this late day to make such herculean exertions? We ask for information. May be it was the Disunionists of the State-Rights Democracy that elected Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856, by pitting interest against inclination at the North. In this instance, however, we are sorry to believe the New-Yorkers may save themselves the trouble. *The City is not the State, and the people of the interior of New-York are too many, if not too honest, to be bought, nor can they be frightened by Southern thunder.*"

Mr. J. D. WHITE writes to the Leinster *Watchman*, to say that if the "Abolition Wide-Awake" policy should be precipitated, there would be but little time to collect, organize, arm and be ready for service. He, therefore, says: "In this connection, I submit a proposition, differing somewhat from any plan yet adopted, but believed to be in harmony with the eventfulness of the times. South Carolina is ready to spring at once to the rescue, should any one of them move off alone. I propose, (not arrogating to myself the capacities of a leader or commandant, but ready to serve in any position which may be assigned to me,) to raise a Company of *one hundred* (or more) active and efficient men, mounted and properly equipped, whose services are to be tendered to the first State that leaves the Union in the event of LINCOLN'S election. As soon as either of the States secede, they will repair to the capital of the same, where organization will immediately ensue. Should South Carolina lead, Columbia will be the rendezvous. Those who may desire to enroll themselves for this contingent service will signify the same to me or leave their names at the *Watchman* office. This proposition is made in good faith, believing many will come forward competent nobly to fill the position of officers."

GEORGIA.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* claims that it is a great mistake to suppose that the South intends to wait for an overt act before taking decisive steps in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S election. It remarks:

"The Southern masses, almost to a man, regard the simple election of LINCOLN as an "overt act," and *it is the solemn determination of the eight cotton States to secede immediately on his election.* The days of submission have past—the hour of Northern aggression has expired so far as the South is concerned; and we tell our Northern brethren that the South is dreadfully in earnest for once. In days of yore, the cry of disunion and secession was, in a majority of instances, only the empty babblings of the fanatic or the demagogues, but to-day it is the solemn manifesto of the honest and invincible masses. * * * *The South has no threats to make*, no disposition to browbeat, bully or intimidate; but it is her fixed determination never to submit to the rule of LINCOLN, or any other Black Republican President."

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Examiner* discusses the false issues on which it is proposed to rest the canvass for the Presidency. The great danger of our government, it says, is too great centralization. After citing numerous facts to demonstrate this it proceeds to say:

"The real issue of this canvass is not union or disunion; but the effort on the part of the State Rights Democracy is to limit and restrain the power of this Federal agent of the numerical sectional majority, and the effort of the opponents of the Democracy is to maintain the power of the Federal Government, even though it be the agent of a despotic sectional majority, and does seek to suppress the rightful independence and sovereignty of the separate States. These are the true and unquestionable issues in this canvass. It is nothing but the old contest between the friends of concentrated powers in the hands of a General Government, and the advocates of separate distinct conservative powers, in the limiting Constitution and the sovereign State authorities.

The effort to *make the issue of union or disunion on the Presidential election is utterly impracticable, and a mere trick to avoid the presentation of a true and vital issue to the people for their decision.* The people, as a people, voting at the polls, can no more produce disunion directly, than we can by writing this article. The question is not and cannot be brought before the voters in this election. They cannot vote or even express their opinions on it. No candidate is running to be made President of a Union to dissolve it. Each candidate is seeking to become the chief man in the Union, to wield the powers legitimately belonging to its chief magistrate, and his fate and fortune, more than that of any citizen, is linked with the fate and perpetuity of the Union. The fear from a candidate, if he be elected, is not that he will try to dissolve the Union—the very creator and support of his power and consequence—*but that he will seek to make the Government of the Union too powerful.* Nor can the parties which seek to elect candidates even have in view, by electing the candidate it supports, such an object as a dissolution of the Union. These parties lie in different States, and are composed of citizens who seek to advance their own interests and carry out their purposes through the officers they seek to elect. Such parties can never seek by an election to destroy the legitimate power of the Government they wish to control, direct and use. Such an idea is too preposterous to be seriously considered."

The *Examiner* then explains why this question of disunion has been raised. It has only been done to alarm timid, peaceable men, by making the preservation of the Union, and the putting its power in their hands one and the same thing. It then argues that the question of what the South shall

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 27.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, 90..	89	10	Pacific M. S. Co....	81½
7,000	do.....	88½	90	do.....	92
5,000	do.....	88¾	300	Harlem Railroad..	16
6,000	do.....	88	320	do.....	15¾
4,000	do.....	87¾	450	do.....	15½
35,000	Vir. State 6s.....	88	450	Harlem R. Prefer'd	40
4,000	N. C. State 6s.....	96¾	250	do.....b15	40
1,000	Missouri St. 6s..	76	250	do.....	39¾
1,000	do.....	76½	2400	Reading Railroad.	42
1,500	Cal. State 7s.....	92	500	do.....s60	41¾
1,000	B. City Water L.	104	1050	Mich. Central R..	61
2,000	H. R. R. 1st M....	106¾	450	do.....	61¾
3,000	M. C. 8 per c. 1st		450	do.....	61½
	M. S. Fd. Cov't B.	97½	100	do.....b60	62½
9,000	Ill. Cen. R. B....	94	100	do.....s30	61
500	do.....	95	300	do.....s60	60¾
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	54	50	do.....	61¾
480	Canton Company..	17¾	975	M. S. & N. Ia. R....	16
350	Cum. Coal pref...	10¾	100	do.....b30	16¾
400	Hudson River R....	58	600	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	37¾
300	do.....s30	56	200	do.....s30	37
50	do.....s5	57½	300	do.....s30	36¾
100	do.....s3	57½	450	do.....	37
100	do.....	57¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	71½
100	do.....s15	57	350	do.....	71¾
50	do.....b30	57½	10	do.....	71¾
100	do.....b30	58	50	do.....b60	73
2280	N. Y. Cen. R....	81	35	Cleve. & Pitts. R...	113¾
600	do.....s30	81	200	do.....	12
25	do.....	81½	1925	Gal. & Chic. R....	68
100	do.....	81½	175	do.....	68¼
300	do.....s30	81¾	50	do.....s15	68
800	do.....	81¾	75	do.....b30	69
100	do.....b3	81½	100	do.....b60	69½
700	do.....	81½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.s30	31¾
100	do.....s10	81	200	do.....s10	31¾
100	do.....snw	81½	100	do.....s30	32
200	do.....b10	81¾	1400	do.....	32
200	do.....b60	82	250	do.....	32¾
200	do.....b30	81½	250	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R..	62
400	Erie Railroad.....	30	450	do.....	61¾
100	do.....	29¾	50	do.....b60	63¾
100	do.....s30	29¾	200	Ch., B. & Q. R..s30	79
300	do.....b30	30	350	do.....	79½
250	do.....	29¾	200	do.....	79¾
200	do.....s60	29¾	100	do.....b10	80
200	do.....s30	29¼	100	do.....	79
350	do.....	29½	100	La Cros. & Mil. R.	1¾
100	do.....	29¾	46	Del., L. & W. R...	91

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Missouri St. 6's..	76¼	100	Harlem R. Prefe'd.	38½
3,000	N. C. State 6's..	95	195	Mich. Cen. R.....	60
1,000	Tenn. St. 6's..'90	87¾	100	do.....	59½
300	N. Y. Central R...	80¾	250	do.....	59¼
200	do.....b30	81	100	M. So. & N. Ind.R..	15½
200	do.....s0¼		300	do.....	15¾
50	do.....b30	81¾	50	Chi., B. & Q. R. s30	79
200	do.....b60	81½	50	do.....s30	79¼
200	do.....s0½		500	Mh.S.&N.Ia.G.Stk.	35
20	Erie Railroad.....	29	100	Panama R.....s30	120
100	do.....s60	28	100	Ill. Cent.R.Scp..s30	71
100	do.....	28¾	200	do.....	70¾
200	do.....	28	100	do.....s30	70½
300	do.....s60	27½	100	do.....	70¾
250	do.....	27¾	100	do.....b30	71¾
300	do.....s60	27½	100	Gal. & Chic R.....	67½
100	do.....	27¾	50	do.....	68
350	Huds. Riv. R.....	57	100	do.....s10	67½
300	do.....	56½	400	Cleve. & Tol. R....	32
80	Har. Railroad.....	15¾	200	do.....snwk	32
400	do.....	15½	100	do.....s30	32
100	Reading R.....	41½	100	Chic. & Rock I. R..	61½
300	do.....	41	150	do.....	61¾

MONDAY, Oct. 29—A. M.

The general Trade of the past week, at New-York, was moderately active, a good business being done in the Import entries, and quite an active one in the Export of Domestic Produce. The market for Foreign Goods is less animated, as a general remark, than some weeks ago, although satisfactory for the advanced state of the season. The number of country merchants and other visitors to the City has suddenly fallen off at the hotels, and the shopping trade on Broadway feels, of course, the effect of this change. But the fact is attributable, in a good degree, to the near approach of the Presidential election, which taking place the same day in all the States, tends to keep the people at home. The market for Breadstuffs is also less animated, as the very latest accounts from England report lower prices on the other side. On the other hand, Cotton is firm, and in active request, the buying being stimulated by both the Liverpool and Manchester advices of a stiff and active trade, and by the reduced receipts, compared with the same time last year, at the Southern ports. The Money market continues easy, remarkably so for October, and the Exchanges low, London being quoted 108⅜@108⅝ for best Bankers, while the Stock Exchange is excited to an extraordinary degree, and prices greatly depressed from day to day by the political agitation which precedes the Presidential election, and the apprehension and concern which is expressed in Southern mercantile letters, as well as through the Southern Press, as to the effect on business of the anticipated election of Mr. LINCOLN. That these influences would fail of the damaging consequences to the market, if not pertinaciously urged and perhaps exaggerated by some of the leading speculators for the fall, whose present success lends a potential power to their opinions, is quite certain. Add to this the vague or undefined apprehensions of even that calmer portion of the public, who having every confidence that the country will successfully pass through the emergency, as it has passed through darker days before yet dread the stormy discussions at the South and in Congress this Winter, as likely to produce dullness and stagnation in all merely speculative branches of business. How far such sectional agitation, and angry because sectional, is to effect the general business of the country, it may be unsafe, in the present greatly excited condition of popular sentiment, to predict. Up to the beginning of the last week we had not supposed it possible that any question of mere Domestic politics could agitate the Stock Exchange to the degree which now intensifies from day to day as the hour of election draws nigh, and it may be that the feeling will so far prove contagious as to extend to other interests, to the impairing of confidence in all credits; but as in times past and often illustrated, the barometer of speculation in Wall-street has pointed to storms which proved of little significance beyond the creation of a temporary panic in its own immediate locality, we hope the present case will not be made an exception to its eccentricities.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,374,551, against $1,712,704 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce $2,007,047, against $1,207,574 same week last season. The Exports of Specie, (chiefly on Saturday,) $361,808, against $2,059,492 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury Specie balance is increased, by payments on account of the Public Loan awarded on Monday last, to $4,887,003, as against $4,454,642 at the close of the previous week. The receipts of Gold from California during the week amount to $810,000. We look for no material change in the Bank Average of Specie to be made up this afternoon. The movement in Loans and Discounts, judged by the ease in Money and the free currency at Bank, as on the Street, of prime short paper, may show a moderate increase on the last Average of $121,903,000.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we made up and published a few weeks ago, for nine months of the calendar year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion) from 1st January to 3d of September, 1860, were.....$183,551,000
Add four weeks in October.....14,158,227

Total to date.....$197,709,227
Against same time in 1859.....208,137,223

Decrease this year.....$10,427,996

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods—including Foreign articles reëxported—from 1st January to 30th September, 1860.....$69,707,000
Add four weeks in October.....10,479,896

Total to date.....$80,186,896
Against same time 1859.....54,640,520

Increase to date this year.....$25,546,376

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York, from the 1st January to 30th September, 1860.....$42,351,000
Add four weeks in October.....2,074,574

Total to date.....$44,425,574
Against same time 1859.....63,257,889

Decrease to date.....$18,832,315

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of the United States	103@103
New-York Central	80¾@80¾@80⅞
New-York and Erie	37¼@27½@28¾
Reading	45⅛@41¼@41½
Rock Island	70½@60¼@61¾
Michigan Guaranteed	44½@35@35½
Michigan Southern	19¼@15¼@15½
Michigan Central	65¾@59@59¾
Toledo	43@32@32¾
Galena	74¾@67½@68
Illinois Central	81¾@70¾@71
Panama	124@120½@121
Pacific Mail	93¾@91@92
Missouris	77¾@74½@76¼
Virginias	90¾@87¾@88
Tennessees	90¾@87¾@88
Illinois Central Bonds	96¼@94¾
Hudson River	61@54@58
Harlem Preferred	45¾@38½@38¾
Burlington and Quincy	87¾@79@79½
Harlem Common	18⅝@15½@15¾

The Stock Exchange dealings through the week were on the downward turn, and rapidly so on most descriptions, the main, if not the only cause of distrust at work, being the political agitation of the country, which is availed of by the *Bear* speculators, and which so far presses upon or influences the *Bull* interest as to force or induce the closing up of large outstanding contracts made in August and September, or early in the present month, in many cases in advance of their maturity. Country buyers, who were resting upon their cash margins, have been sold out by their Brokers, as these margins were swept away, and other buyers immediately around the Exchange have been unable or unwilling to risk an increase of loss by holding on to their contracts. Although the additional decline is equal to an average of 6 ₱ cent. on the speculative Share list, the leading stock falling from 86¾ to 80@80¾ ₱ cent., no disasters occurred until Saturday noon, when Mr. J. VAN SCHAICK announced to the Board of Brokers his inability to make good, at once, his engagements, although it is confidently stated by his friends that a short indulgence only will suffice to place his affairs all right again. He has been doing a large and hitherto successful commission business, and much of it for responsible out-of-town parties, in whose absence he was called upon, on Friday and Saturday, from the heavy decline in the market, to respond to additional cash margins, in order to carry their stocks through the present emergency. The effect of this stoppage of payment was to increase the feverishness of the market on Saturday afternoon, without, however, finally establishing any material additional decline, and the closing prices indicated at least a partial degree of steadiness.

The Canal revenues of this State continue to improve each week, nearly doubling the business of last season:

Amount received for tolls for the third week in October, 1860	$149,557 47
Do in 1859	73,357 90
Increase in 1860	$76,199 57
Amount of tolls received for three weeks in October, 1860	$398,230 23
Do. in 1859	210,807 82
Increase in 1860	$187,422 41
Amount received from the opening of navigation to and including the third week in October, 1860	$2,431,642 15
Do. in 1859	1,351,328 86
Increase in 1860	$1,080,313 29

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	Total Inc.
P. & R. R. R.	42,065	1,421,285	41,558	1,664,192	242,810
Schuyl. Canal	34,361	1,104,552	39,317	1,162,113	57,563
L. Val. R. R.	15,308	492,422	17,466	642,477	150,055
Lehigh Canal	31,000	846,352	34,374	922,678	76,326
Scranton S'th	13,894	561,923	15,587	671,579	169,656
Do. North	4,768	161,070	7,856	196,390	35,320
Pa. Coal Co.	18,158	599,761	23,587	604,159	4,398
Del. & H. Co.	19,232	492,805	16,713	392,750	100,055
Wyoming So.	—	290,552	—	294,883	D. 5,669
Do. North	—	39,045	—	40,506	1,461
Shamokin	6,483	135,476	5,867	159,182	23,706
Trevorton	3,008	96,195	1,653	73,870	D. 22,325
Broad Top	3,063	101,656	3,752	153 769	52,113
Sh. Mt., H. T.	2,200	50,385	2,837	77,312	26,937
Lykens Valley	2,494	45,902	1,951	56,307	11,306
Total	196,054	6,378,581	212,488	7,102,192	

The *City of Washington* steamer at this port, brings London papers to the 9th October. The following is from the *Mark Lane Express*, on the European harvest and prices of grain:

"The weather having continued fine throughout the week, a great deal of corn which was in jeopardy has been secured, some of it in tolerably fair order. There are many localities, however, where the harvest is still incomplete, and much of the second crop of grass has perished. The prospect of the nation in respect of cereals has now much improved, and our necessities have proportionably diminished. We cannot, as yet, though, congratulate the country upon having gathered an average crop of wheat; while the quality is much below that rate, some of the new samples sent to the London and other markets being quite unfit for the mill. The consequence has been an unusual drain upon the granaries here—say, by ship and rail, at the rate of 50,000 to 60,000 qrs. per week. 25,000 qrs. have been sent by the Eastern Counties Railway alone in that time. Nor will this much diminish until the new samples are better fit for manufacture, though the past week has been more calm. Prices on small supplies have still been pointing upwards, on an average from 1s. to 2s. per qr. But should foreign supplies continue free, and the weather fine, a temporary check may be expected. With all the benefit of the change of weather, it will not still be well to overlook the great deficiency in potatoes. Taking it at one-third in Ireland on the growth there this season, and accepting the yield ₱ acre at six tons, instead of nine tons, on 1,171,873 acres, we find that country short in human food no less than 3,515,511 tons. Now as the ton may equal a quarter of wheat weighing 480 lbs., (which is estimating 4¼ lbs. of potatoes equal to 1 lb. of flour,) we want 3,515,511 quarters of wheat or maize on this score. But as in England the failure of this root is equally great, we take the void to be equal to half as much more, which brings the wants of the United Kingdom, without Scotland, for potatoes only, to 5,273,266 quarters of corn. Startling even as this is, a partial failure in turnips or mangold wurtzel seems likely to make additions to this amount. The wheat crop, though in a bad state, may be considered safe; and its lateness will diminish our necessities by about one-tenth—to be made up, perhaps, by the supplies of America. However, the free tribute of all other countries may be required by the close of the season, and it will be dangerous to practice waste or assume plenty while we cannot disturb these figures.

The arrivals off the coast since the 28th ult. were 15 cargoes, of which nine cargoes were wheat, five cargoes maize, and one cargo beans.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the usual monthly return of the Bank of France, which shows the following results, as compared with the September returns:

INCREASE.

Bills discounted, not yet due	28¾ millions.
Advances	2½ millions.
Bank Notes	⅞ millions.

DECREASE.

Cash in hand	71 millions.
Treasury balance	15 4-5 mill'ns'
Current accounts	28½ millions.

The following is the latest New-Orleans Bank return:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 20.	LOANS. Oct. 13.	SPECIE. Oct. 20.	SPECIE. Oct. 13.
Citizens' Bank	$5,447,143	$5,606,807	$2,600,871	$2,859,095
Canal Bank	2,699,127	2,882,819	1,351,649	1,225,809
Louisiana	1,295,930	1,304,810	1,688,884	1,412,395
Louis'a State	5,205,128	5,120,563	2,005,180	2,110,439
Mec. & Trad	1,434,972	1,382,285	258,328	409,945
Bk. of N. O.	1,686,923	1,660,703	525,489	531,325
Southern Bk	654,300	688,219	291,130	263,430
Union Bank	1,478,335	1,439,729	420,737	445,296
Merchants'	572,727	539,921	135,598	133,072
Crescent City	1,012,506	965,078	221,230	169,042
Bk. of Amer	1,022,070	1,002,787	449,133	373,492
Total	24,607,161	24,593,721	$9,988,225	$9,933,440
	Increase	$13,440	Increase	$54,785

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 20.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 13.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 20.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 13.
Citizens' Bank	$3,018,190	$3,131,560	$3,719,101	$3,702,209
Canal Bank	790,250	840,305	927,360	926,216
Louisiana	609,104	664,309	2,680,345	2,422,660
Louis'na State	1,588,835	1,610,660	3,989,907	3,938,460
Mec. & Traders	296,520	240,720	588,911	724,907
Bank of N. O.	472,425	481,820	756,366	767,552
Southern Bk	223,075	218,580	307,373	296,234
Union Bank	375,965	367,565	1,011,849	1,036,597
Merchants' Bk	391,036	400,005	294,292	233,495
Crescent City	262,425	262,395	292,566	230,807
Bk. of America	208,815	212,190	988,294	865,582
Totals	$8,296,640	$8,434,109	15,556,362	15,111,727
	Decrease	$137,469	Increase	$411,635

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 20.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 13.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Oct. 20.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Oct. 13.
Citizens' Bank	$1,087,523	$867,410	$233,026	$201,959
Canal Bank	201,390	49,582	107,731	79,031
Louisiana	155,089	103,622	81,190	90 266
Louisiana St.	455,286	272,143	65,849	80,628
Mec. & Traders	168,433	174,041	27,619	37,527
Bank of N. O.	219,732	207,511	82,918	96,416
Southern Bank	375,444	367,834		
Union Bank	210,733	211,637	147,431	159,027
Merchants' Bk.	51,204	1,254	36,495	49,546
Crescent City	86,872	98,544	15,057	8,107
Bk. of America	25,551			7,952
Total	$2,037,262	$2,292,97	$797,406	$810,459
	Increase	$744,284	Decrease	$13,053

Foreign Financial and Commercial News. Per Asia.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The extraordinary drain of gold from the Bank of England continued to exercise a depressing effect on the Stock market and Consols had further slightly declined. They closed flat under the influence of a speech by Count CAVOUR breathing continued menace to Austria, at 92¾@⅞ for money and 93 for account.

In addition to the £600,000 in gold required for the Societé d'Escompte at Paris, £200,000 was required by a London house on account of the Bank of Madrid. On the 11th the withdrawal of gold from the Bank was unprecedentedly large, £400,000 in bars having been taken. Some commercial writers say the gold taken was not likely to be speedily restored, and preparations were being made against the probability of an advance in the rate of discount.

The demand in the discount market had been heavy at 4 ₱ cent.

The Bank's return show a decrease of £443,475 in the bullion.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL & SON report as follows:

"The market for American Securities remains without change of importance. The past week has not been one of very active business, but the market (more particularly for State Stocks) is steady and prices firm."

United States 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868	98	@ 99
United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1874	93½	@ 94½
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1866-72	92	@ 94
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. sterling Bonds	93	@ 95
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	100	@102
Mississippi 5 ₱ cent. Union Bank Bonds	12	@ 14
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Stock	85	@ 87
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1877	88	@ 89
South Carolina 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1866	89	@ 89
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers	90	@ 92
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1886	92	@ 93
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1888	90	@ 92
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent., 1875	87	@ 89
Illinois Central, 6 ₱ cent., 1875	87	@ 89
Ilinois Central 7 ₱ cent. Freelands, 1860	—	@ —
Illinois Central Shares	19	@ 18dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1869	91	@ 93
Michigan Central Shares	62	@ 64
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., not convt., '83	89	@ 90
New-York Central 7 ₱ cent. convt., 1864	94	@ 95
New-York Central Shares	81	@ 83
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., 1st mtg., 1867	93	@ 95
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., 2d mtg., 1859	89	@ 91
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., 3d mtg., 1883	82	@ 84 ex.
New-York and Erie convertible, 1862	—	@ —
New-York and Erie Shares	40	@ 41
Panama 7 per cent. 1st mtg., 1865	101	@103
Panama 7 ₱ cent., 2d mtg., 1872	99	@101
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent., 1st mtg., '80	90	@ 91

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 13—A. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "A large business continues to be transacted by all classes, establishing generally a rather higher range of prices, and buyers find it exceedingly difficult to operate except at an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb. in useful descriptions, although the supply of all kinds is still liberal. Brazil is ⅛d.@¼d. dearer. Surats are in active demand and partially ⅛d. ₱ lb. higher. The week's sales have been 92,120 bales, of which speculators have taken 20,600 bales, and exporters 18,500. The business yesterday was about 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at full rates. The official quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	7⅝d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d.
Fair Uplands	7¾d.
Middling Orleans	6¾d.
Middling Mobile	6¾d.
Middling Uplands	6¾d.

The stock is estimated at 786,500, including 616,630 bales of American.

At Manchester prices are again higher, particularly for Yarns, and producers are so fully engaged that a large extent of business for early delivery is now impossible.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BRIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: Flour dull and 6d. lower since Tuesday, making the week's decline 1s. Sales at 28s. @31s. 6d. Wheat in limited request, and again 2d.@3d. ₱ cental dearer, making 4d. in the week. Red Western, 11s. 6d.@12s 2d.; Southern, 12s. 2d.@12s. 6d.; White, 12s.@14s. Indian Corn in good demand at 36s. @36s. 9d., for Mixed and Yellow, and 39s. @40s. 6d. for White.

PROVISIONS—Beef continues slow. Small sales of fine India Mess at 90s.@95s. Holders rather firmer. Pork firm but quiet. Bacon inactive but firm. Stock of American nearly exhausted. Cheese is again 4s.@5s. lower under further arrivals. Lard neglected. Prices barely maintained. Tallow excited and considerably dearer in London, but here buyers are not willing to pay the high prices demanded. Butchers' Association has fetched 54s.@56s.

PRODUCE—Ashes—Sales of 450 bbls. at 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugars firm for refining sorts, but drooping for grocery kinds. Coffee quiet. Rice in good demand by speculators, and full rates realized. Philadelphia Bark, 8s. 6d., for firsts, and Baltimore 7s. 6d. Fish Oils quiet. Cod £32. Linseed Oil steady. Common Resin firm at 5s. 4d.@5s. 6d.; medium difficult of sale; fine continues scarce. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report BREADSTUFFS quiet and unchanged, but more difficult to effect sales; white American Wheat 62s.@65s.; red, 60s.@64s.; Flour 30s.@33s. IRON firmer at £5 5s.@£5 10s. for bars and rails; Scotch Pig 52s. 3d.@52s. 6d. SUGARS quiet but close, with a good demand. COFFEE unchanged. TEA quiet; Congou, 1s. 3d. TALLOW greatly excited, and 5s. dearer on the week; Y. C., 58s. 6d.@59s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE 32s. RICE quiet. OILS firmer; Sperm, £103; Cod, £35; American pale Southern, £34.; Linseed, 31s.; Linseed Cakes firm; American bags £10 15s.; bbls. £11 7s. 6d.

HAVRE MARKET.

(For week ending 10th inst.)

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 11.

COTTON—Prices stiffer, and 1 franc higher for American *bas* and *tres bas*. Sales of the week, 12,125 bales New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 94f.; do. *bas*, 85f. Stock in port 152,760 bales, of which 143,994 are American. Trade in the manufacturing districts is satisfactory. BREADSTUFFS stiff—market being scantily furnished. WHEAT has risen 2f. 47c. ₱ sack; American red 64f.@65f. 80c., with sales of 8,000 sacks. ASHES dull, and unchanged. COFFEE firm. DRUGS and DYES firm. HIDES dull. OIL inactive. RICE firm, though dull. SUGAR—Prices fully supported. TALLOW—New-York, 70f. WHALEBONE dull.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

Povisions steady.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols, 92¾@92⅞ for money, and 93 for account.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 42 bbls. Ashes, 28,258 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Corn Meal, 164,283 bush. Wheat, 8,370 bushels Rye, 17,200 bushels Barley, 42,238 bushels Oats, 191 pkgs. Provisions, and 675 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling, in lots, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 557 bbls., including 291 bbls. Pots, and 266 bbls Pearls.

COTTON—Is in request and prices are well supported. Sales 2,100 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary. ₱ lb	8	8	8½	8¾
Middling, ₱ lb	11¾	11½	12	12½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	13	13	13¼	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is plenty and depressed to-day. The demand is restricted, as buyers anticipate a reduction in prices We have heard of sales of 13,800 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 25@$5 35, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 40@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 75, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is less active at irregular rates. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 1,570 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 05 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$775 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is heavy and languid, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 75@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 400 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 50@$4 36 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $3 50 for Jersey; $6 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, and purchased at a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported of 158,000 bushels, including white Canada, on private terms; Canada Club at $1 25½; white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 42@$1 57; amber Western, $1 34@$1 35; red Winter Western at $1 32@$1 34; amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring at $1 25@$1 26; Milwaukee Club at $1 23@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 19@$1 20; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 22; red State at $1 29@$1 30; and white Kentucky at $1 50@$1 56 ₱ bushel. Corn is essentially unaltered. Sales have been made of 85,000 bushels, at 69c.@70c., for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 75c. for yellow Northern, and 73c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is less inquired for and is heavy, at 80c. for State, and 76c.@78c. for Western, ₱ bushel; sales 2,800 bushels. Barley is in fair supply and demand: sales 15,250 bushels, including Canada West, part at 82c.@84c.; Canada East, at 78c. @80c., and State at 75c.@77c., ₱ bushel. Oats are attracting less attention, including Canada at 38½c.@39½c.; Western at 38c.@39c., and State at 39c.@39½c. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day, sales having been reported of only 600 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $19 12½, new Prime at $14 35@$14 45 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in request, including Hams, at 11c.@11¾c., and Shoulders, at 8¾c. @8¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon has been more sought after, chiefly for future delivery, at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been depressed; sales to-day, 180 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand and steady; the day's transactions add up 380 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75 @$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, 22½c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rather less factivity has been discernible, to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 1½d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11¾d.@12¾d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13½d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain. 12¾d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Br. bark, 564 tons, from Baltimore to London, Oak Timber, at 65c. ₱ load; three Br. brigs to Cork and a market, Grain, 14d. in bulk; a bark, 395 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $3,000; a Br. brig, 230 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Bristol, England, Spirits Turpentine, 8s., and Resin, 5s.; a brig from St. Marys to Rio Janeiro, Lumber, supposed $20; a schooner, 157 tons, from Bangor to Jamaica and back to New-York, $1,450; a brig from Norfolk to Berbice, $15; one, 190 tons, from St. Marys, Ga., to Barbados, $14, and back from St. Lucia to New-York, Ore, $4 ₱ ton; one from Wilmington, N. C., to Curacoa, $13 50, and back from South Side Cuba to New-York, on private terms; one, 200 tons, to Cardenas and back, Molasses, $4; one to South Side Cuba, $1 ₱ bbl.; a schooner, 150 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,300.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE HUGUENOTS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., and the Cunard steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 13th and Queenstown on the 14th inst., have arrived at this port. Their mails are one week later than those received by the last arrival, but the *City of Washington's* advices were partly anticipated by a brief telegraphic summary from Cape Race. By the *Asia* we learn that tremendous military preparations are being made by Austria in Venetia, and a rumor was current that a large force had crossed the Po and the Mincio. The rumor was not generally credited, but the London *Times* lends encouragement to the belief that this important step was really contemplated by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, and would be carried out. Some authorities deny, and others state positively, that Russia, Austria and Prussia had protested against the entry of the Sardinian troops into Neapolitan territory. However this may be, a semi-official article in the *Constitutionnel* alleges that the act, as well as the invasion of the Papal States, are flagrant violations of the principles of neutrality and non-intervention invoked by Piedmont herself. The French army in Rome, it is reported, will be increased to 60,000 men. Our foreign files furnish us with interesting details of the great struggle at Volturno, in which GARIBALDI achieved so signal a victory and displayed such undaunted heroism. Telegrams dated the 13th inst. say that the Dictator's troops had succeeded in occupying fresh positions under the walls of Capua. Severe cannonading had been kept up during the 11th, 12th and 13th. GARIBALDI had issued a decree ordaining that on the 21st inst. the Neapolitans should vote on the question, "Do you wish Italy to be indivisably united with VICTOR EMANUEL, as constitutional King, and his legitimate descendants?" The bill empowering VICTOR EMANUEL to incorporate the Two Sicilies and the Papal States with his kingdom has passed the Sardinian Chambers by a vote of 296 to 6. Count DE CAVOUR delivered an important speech on the occasion.

The steamship *Illinois*, which left Havre on the 10th inst. for New-York, put into Halifax, short of coal, and was expected to leave again yesterday for this port, where she will be due to-morrow. The health of all on board is reported good.

Advices from Havana to the 23d inst. represent the Sugar market as unchanged, and the crops promising. The late Spanish Minister to Venezuela, the Spanish Consul at Laguayra, and one hundred and twenty Spanish emigrants from Venezuela had arrived at Havana.

The steamship *Matanzas*, from Matamoras, Cuba, on the 22nd inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The City and harbor of Matanzas were very healthy. There had been an active demand for those qualities of sugars suited to the Spanish market; but other classes were dull, though holders influenced by the unfavorable advices of the Louisiana crop evinced no disposition to admit lower prices. There is every promise of a large sugar crop in Cuba, and many estates will commence grinding early in December.

The British steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. MEIRHOUSE, left on Saturday for Liverpool *via* Queenstown, with 150 passengers and $150,000, and the Bremen steamer *New-York*, Capt. VON SANTEN, for Southampton and Bremen, with 114 passengers and $197,900 in specie, besides $12,000 pounds of silver ore. Among the passengers is Capt. M. F. MAURY, of the National Observatory at Washington.

The particulars of the loss of the ship *Oliver Putnam*, of Newbury, Mass., which foundered at sea on the 26th of July, to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, were brought to New-York yesterday, by the pilot-boat *Nettle*, (No. 2,) which boarded, on the 27th, off Barnegat, the ship *Indiaman*, having on board Capt. AMMI SMITH and seven of the crew of the lost ship, who had been picked up in the Indian Ocean. The *Oliver Putnam* sailed from Liverpool April 29, and sprung a leak on the 13th of July, in a heavy gale. On the 26th of July the ship was abandoned, in lat. 36° S., lon. 59° E. One of the long-boats which, with seven men, was accidentally swept away from the ship, afterwards arrived at the Mauritius; another of the small boats, which was stove, contained the first mate and five seamen, who were probably lost. The remainder of the crew, including the Captain, are on board the *Indiaman*, which was ordered to Boston. The *Oliver Putnam* was an A 1 ship of 1,034 tons register. She was built in Newbury, Mass., in 1854, and was owned by J. KNAPP. The details of the disaster are given under Marine Intelligence.

The Evangelical Alliance, a new scheme of religious reform, was inaugurated last evening in the 5th-avenue Presbyterian church. A report was presented, which showed that the number of persons unprovided with church accommodation in this City is 638,161. Speeches were made by Dr. HOGE, WM. E. DODGE, Esq., and Rev. Dr. TYNG.

The ninety-second anniversary of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church—the first church of the denomination erected in America—took place yesterday. Large congregations in the morning, afternoon and evening attended the unusually interesting services.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the morning service in Plymouth Church yesterday, pointedly referred to several current topics in illustration of his text, which was, "Steadfastness in faith." Many, he said, not firmly established in their faith, would despair of good coming from any quarter where the influence of such men as congregate in Wall-street was felt, and notwithstanding Sodom had its Lot, since the filth of the Wall-street sewer and that of Government corruption had united and flowed together in one stream, it seemed as if corruption was gaining the ascendency; but it must be remembered that things are constantly changing with time, and to achieve good, he enforced the necessity of firmness and continuance in faith.

The friends of the Fusion electoral ticket in this State assembled at Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, and listened to speeches by Hon. CHAS. J HELME, of Kentucky, JOSHUA J. HENRY, JAMES W. GERARD, and Gov. STEVENS, of Oregon. Several of the speakers predicted the secession of the South in case of LINCOLN's election. Mr. GERARD announced himself as a political GARIBALDI, and wanted to know whether "Old ABE" could dance.

The Tammany and Mozart Hall Democrats o the Eighth Congressional District held meetings on Saturday evening, and after receiving, respectively, the withdrawal of Mr. HERRICK and Dr. BRADFORD, united in nominating Mr. ISAAC C. DELAPLAINE.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, before Justice LEONARD, the Agnew *habeas corpus* was dismissed, the custody of the child being given to respondent.

The Stock Market on Saturday continued feverish and depressed, with heavy sales to close up outstanding contracts, and also by the *Bear* speculators for a further decline; New-York Central, after selling at 81½, and also as low as 80, closed at 80¾ ₩ cent.

Flour was less active, though buyers had any existing advantage. Wheat was plenty and depressed. Corn was heavy and the tendency of prices was downward. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Sugars and Whisky. Coffee, Cut Meats, Bacon, Tallow and Hops were more sought after. Pork, Beef, Lard, Molasses, Naval Stores, Hemp, Metals, Seeds, Fish, Oils, Rice and Spices were rather quiet. The freight engagements were moderate, with 495 vessels of all classes in port.

Objects of Disunionists—Effect of their Threats upon the Value of Negroes.

The Richmond *Whig*, the Raleigh (N. C.) *Register*, and other influential Southern journals, charge that the object of the seceders from the Charleston Convention was, by breaking up the Democratic Party, "to dissolve the Union, in order to open the African Slave-trade, and bring down the value of negroes, that the profits upon cotton might be higher." This is a very grave imputation upon the honor, humanity and patriotism of the Fire-eaters, but it is fully sustained by their own declarations, or those of their newspapers and orators. Despairing of reopening the Slave-trade, and of enjoying the luxury of cheap negroes while the Union lasts, this deprivation has been a favorite argument with the Southern Democratic leaders for a dissolution of the Federal compact. The fact charged upon the Cotton State Democracy by the Virginia journals is by no means new to us; but we call attention to their recognition of it as a sign of progress. No more disastrous event to the slave interest of Virginia and other old Slave States, where negro labor is already superabundant, could occur, than the revival of the African Slave-trade. That piratical traffic is repugnant to the moral sense of Northern men, but its revival would be to the slaveholders north of the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, simple pecuniary ruin, to say nothing of the fearful addition it would make to that dangerous class of population. It is surprising that this truth has not been recognized in all its appalling proportions before now.

But the Virginians can no longer shut their eyes to the ruin which the Cotton State politicians would bring upon them, since they already begin to experience the effects of agitating for disunion and the Slave-trade, in an enormous reduction in the price of negroes. The *Valley Star*, a Democratic paper, says:

"Virginia is already having a foretaste of what is to come. We understand from reliable authority that No. 1 negroes have already fallen more than 25 per cent., and second and third-rate hands from 30 to 50 per cent. What has produced this sudden decline? Does not every man see at a glance it is the cry of disunion raised by these cotton planters, producing a feeling of uncertainty—a want of confidence in the holders of slave-property? Yes, Virginia is now being bled to the tune of thousands of dollars, to enrich those who by their clamor about disunion have *designedly* created this panic."

The Richmond *Whig* indorses this statement in all its parts, and adds: "Slaves have depreciated in value here in the Richmond market—the largest slave market in the Union—some three or four hundred dollars, within a very short period, as we are informed by many persons with full opportunities of knowing what they are talking about. And they will continue to depreciate unless a stop is put to the threats of disunion, which are so freely indulged in by the Breckinridge leaders."

The following very pointed remarks of the *Whig* cannot fail to reach the understanding of the most obtuse Virginia slaveholder:

"Just consider a moment. While the people of Virginia, in consequence of the disunion agitation, are compelled to dispose of their slaves at a loss on original prices of three or four hundred dollars a head, how stands the case with the people of the cotton States—with the people of Yancey's State, Alabama, and all the other Gulf States? Why, these Cotton States gentlemen want to buy negroes, and they are obliged to buy them—and they are obliged to buy them of Virginia, too. And, what is more to the point, they are *now* buying them, in great numbers, and buying them cheaper, by *three or four hundred dollars a head*, than they have been enabled to buy them for long years past. And why do they get them cheaper now? Why, for the simple reason that, *in consequence of their own agitation and threats about secession and disunion*, the price of negroes has fallen in the markets of Virginia! And thus these Cotton State gentlemen are making money out of their agitation, and making it at the expense of Virginia! In a word, these Cotton State people, who want to buy negroes, and who are obliged to obtain their necessary supplies of negroes from *us*, are interested in *keeping up* agitation on the question of disunion, knowing that such agitation will *keep down* the price of negroes in Virginia!"

Perhaps there are few men in the old Slave States who have deliberately engaged in the odious business of slave-breeding for the Southwestern market; but the necessities of the case imperatively require that the annual increase of slaves in the Northern shall be sent to the more Southern States. In the first, the annual accumulation of slave-labor is not needed, as the increasing demand is supplied by white men, native to the soil, or immigrants from abroad. In the extreme Southern States, whose soils are yet fresh and mostly unoccupied, the demand for labor to supply the constantly increasing demand for cotton is great, and from the nature of the climate, as well as from the existing prevalence of Slavery, white labor is not so easily obtained. The consequence is, that slaves are more valuable, and slave-labor is higher in those States than those further North; and hence the regular trade in slaves between the old and the new States. Any stoppage of this trade, it must be evident, would be attended with an instant reduction in the value of slaves in the States which produce them in excess. It is stated that full-grown negro men can be imported from Africa, and sold for $150; while the Virginia negro, in the absence of foreign competition, and of threats of disunion, will bring $1,500.

With these facts in view, the strong temptation which incites the cotton planters to the revival of the African Slave-trade can be appreciated; and the deep interest which the slave-owners of the old States have in its suppression, must be equally obvious.

Another effect of the disunion agitation has been to damage Southern mercantile credit in New-York and other Northern cities, and in this way to compel Southern banking institutions to curtail, and in some sections to cease their discounts and accommodations. On this point the North Carolina papers and politicians are explicit. The Raleigh *Register*, which indorses the above statements from the Virginia papers in regard to the reduction in the value of negroes, exposes the ruinous consequences to Southern credit of the disunion threats. It quotes a statement made by Mr. BADGER to this effect, and in rebutting the defence set up by the Democratic organ, it says:

"And why are brokers now, more than at any other time, after the banks? Because there is an alarm among the capitalists and business men at the North, consequent upon the threats of the Breckinridge Disunionists and Fire-eaters to destroy, or attempt to destroy the Union. Credit is a sensitive thing, and a much slighter cause for apprehension than now exists, would unsettle the business relations of the country."

It is gratifying to find Southern men at length opening their eyes to the real dangers which surround them. They are beginning to understand that they have more to fear from the fanatics of the South than from the fanatics of the North; and to appreciate the motives of the chivalrous advocates of disunion.

City Congressional Districts—Prospects of Republican Triumphs.

Unless the magnates of the Union and Democratic parties make haste to unite on some one candidate in each of the six Congressional Districts embraced within our City, there would appear every certainty that four if not five of such Districts will return Republican representatives to Congress. Indeed, it would not in the least surprise those who know the influences which are at work, to see a clean sweep of the Congressional slate made by the Republicans on the sixth of next November. All the portents lie in this direction, and so far embittered by personal hatreds and rivalries are the various factions of the Democracy, that it may well be doubted whether the rebellious rank and file can be induced to ratify by their votes any bargains in the making of which they have not been personally consulted. The leaders may coalesce as much as they please, but the masses will not suffer their suffrages to be huckstered hither and thither without any voice in the final selection of their candidates. This insurrectionary spirit is one of the portents announcing the breaking up of the Democratic Party; and of its probable operation in the various Districts, the following summary will give an outline.

The Third Congressional District, embracing the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards of our City, is Democratic by a large majority; but this vote will be divided between JOHN C. MATHER, representing the Tammany Hall wing of the party, and BENJAMIN WOOD, the Mozart nominee, who also claims to have received the Native American indorsement. This latter circumstance is rather unfortunate for Mr. WOOD, amidst a constituency of which adopted citizens form so large a part; and more especially as it is believed that the great body of Americans have already repudiated the bargain by which their indorsement was obtained, and will cast their votes for AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, the Republican nominee. Mr. WILLIAMSON is a gentleman long and favorably known in the District, and closely identified with all its interests. He has many personal friends vigorously at work for him, and will, no doubt, run very largely ahead of the balance of his ticket. Of the two Democratic candidates, Mr. MATHER is the stronger, just at present,—the Milesian following of Mozart Hall having thinned out very sensibly since the visit of the Prince of Wales and his obsequious reception by Mayor WOOD.

The Fourth Congressional District, consisting of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, is also contested by two Democrats, in the persons of Alderman MICHAEL TUOMEY, a liquor dealer, and JAMES E. KERRIGAN, whose name has been many times before the public. There is a possibility that Hon. THOS. J. BARR may yet take the field as a third Democratic candidate, but this is by no means likely. Mr. COMMERFORD, the Republican nominee, is a most respectable business man, and will poll a large personal vote, irrespective of party, but the Democratic majority is so large that, unless very equally divided between KERRIGAN and TUOMEY, the Republican nominee can stand but little chance of success. Between WILLIAMSON and MATHER, in the preceding district, the prospects may be thought about equally divided; but in this the contest lies almost exclusively between the rival Democratic nominees, with nothing more than a bare possibility that Mr. COMMERFORD may slip in between. As between TUOMEY and KERRIGAN, the latter is believed to have the inside track with the younger classes of Democrats, and his friends count very confidently on his election.

In the Fifth District, there are no less than four Democratic candidates in the field, to wit.: Capt. NELSON TAYLOR, JAMES H. LYNCH, D. D. WINANT, and JOHN DUFFY. Capt. TAYLOR is the Tammany Hall nominee, and runs on the glory of laurels earned in Mexico. Mr. DUFFY has been United States Consul to Galway, and relies upon the Irish vote of the District to make him ruin if he cannot rule. These two will certainly remain in the field until the end of the contest. As to Messrs. WINANT and LYNCH, there are rumors of negotiations for their withdrawal, but whether well or ill-founded, it would be hard to decide. The Republican nominee is Mayor WM. WALL, of Williamsburgh, a gentleman in all respects deserving party promotion, and very sure to obtain it in this race. The Williamsburgh portion of this District, which embraces the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of New-York, together with the City of Williamsburgh, has long had cause to complain that the New-York section engrossed every Congressman. This error will be set right in the present contest, Mr. WALL being morally sure of election.

In the Sixth District, embracing the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, the Republicans have put forward a thoroughly good, honest and capable candidate in the person of Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING. The Democrats are again divided, Hon. J. WINTHROP CHANLER bearing the standard of Tammany Hall, while Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, renouncing his resolve to vote for the "devil incarnate" if nominated by the aforementioned institution, now appears as the Mozart champion. Mr. CHANLER is a gentleman of old and highly respectable family, himself possessing wealth, a very liberal education and good character. While a member of the Legislature at Albany he also distinguished himself by a talent for debate and great industry. The election of Mr. CONKLING in this Disiriet may be regarded as a foregone conclusion, the Democratic majority not being large enough to spare the votes which Mr. COCHRANE can draw off.

The next member of Congress from the Seventh District, consisting of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, will be Mr. AUGUSTUS F. DOW, the Republican nominee, who withdrew last contest in favor of Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS—a favor which Mr. BRIGGS has very generously reciprocated in the present fight.

Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE is the Tammany Hall candidate, and expects to poll a large commercial and mercantile vote on the force of his special identification with those interests. His Democratic rival is the Hon. ELIJAH WARD, who was beaten two years ago by Mr. BRIGGS, and now runs upon the nominations of the Mozart and Breckinridge Committees together. These two gentlemen will pretty equally divide the Democratic or so-called Union vote, which, even if united upon one, could hardly overcome the Republican strength. We therefore take the election of Mr. Dow as certain, and he is one who in every way merits the honor now proposed as his reward.

The Eighth District, comprising the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards, has been long and acrimoniously contested between ANSON HERRICK, the Tammany Hall nominee, and Dr. R. B. BRADFORD, on behalf of the Mozart Hall organization. So far did this contest go, and so bitter were the enmities engendered during its course, that the fusion now made by the withdrawal of both these gentlemen and the nomination in their stead of Mr. ISAAC C. DELAPLAINE can scarcely be expected to produce a full concentration of the anti-Republican vote. The Republican candidate, ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, has been actively at work during the past four or five weeks "organizing victory," while his enemies were imitating the famous cats of Kilkenny. Mr. DELAPLAINE is a lawyer owning a house in Fifth-avenue, and also a member of the Tammany Society. But he has never before mixed practically in politics, and has but little hold over the affections of those who run the Democratic machine. The District is Democratic by nearly three thousand majority, if its full vote could be polled; but whether this can be done in the ensuing contest is a question. There are rumors that the Mozart men are discontented with Mr. DELAPLAINE's connection with the Tammany Society, and will "sell him out" to ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, in order to obtain Republican votes for their candidate for Register.

To sum up all, we may say that in the Third District the chances are about equal between WILLIAMSON, Republican, and MATHER, Democrat. In the Fourth the Republicans have but a very slight hope of success. In the Fifth, with good management, they are sure of victory; of the Sixth the same may be said. In the Seventh they are certain of victory, with or without management; and in the Eighth they have at least as good a chance as their opponents.

One Logical Disunionist.

We learn that various efforts have been made to interest Mr. BUCHANAN's Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. HOWELL COBB, in the election of Democratic Congressman from this City, but to all applications for interference he has returned a steady and contemptuous negative. Imitating the Mr. Augustus Toots, immortalized by DICKENS, the Secretary of the Treasury declares in all companies and on all occasions, that Congressmen are "not of the slightest consequence;" he does not believe that "a Congress of the United States will ever again assemble," and for this reason is quite willing that the Republicans should "elect all the representatives they can"—a gracious permission of which the people of the free States appear likely to avail themselves to the full.

These views entertained by Mr. COBB are all the more significant from the privacy with which they have been uttered. They were not prepared for a letter to scare Wall-street into subscribing a million dollars for the support of the Union Electoral ticket; nor were they uttered on the stump before a Georgian audience as a bid for that seat in the Senate of the United States which Mr. COBB has been suspected of coveting. They were delivered in the calm and privacy of his hotel parlor to certain gentlemen of his own political faith from the Third, Sixth and Eighth Congressional Districts, who solicited his aid in behalf of Democratic union to beat the united Republicans. The Secretary of the Treasury, they thought, might have influence enough over Messrs. MATHER, COCHRANE and HERRICK to secure their withdrawal from the field; but the magnate of Washington declined to interfere, on the grounds stated.

In this, it must be confessed, that Mr. COBB elevates his claim as logician, whatever may be thought of his loyalty. To the sad honors of a consistent Disunionist his claim can no longer be disputed. Believing firmly, or pretending to believe, that next 4th of March terminates the history of the United States, it is quite right for him as a Southern man to have no care as to the character of the men who shall be elected next month by Northern constituencies to take part in the deliberations of a body never destined to assemble. Taking, as the definition of a madman, "one who reasons and acts correctly on wrong premises," we can fully concede the correctness of Mr. COBB's logic and course upon this matter, just as we admit that the man who believes himself a peacock does right in adorning his coat-skirts with feathers, and strutting round the yard in which he finds himself confined.

Southern Sentiment.

We publish this morning copious extracts from our Southern exchanges upon the question of disunion. Our selections have been made partly with a view to show our readers that rampant disunionism does not engross the entire Southern Press even now—but that very many vigorous and influential journals denounce it as utterly ruinous as a remedy, and as highly disastrous when used merely as a menace.

It is quite common for Northern partisans to represent the whole South as *united* on this question, Whatever differences may exist now, it is said, all parties will unite after LINCOLN shall have been elected, in protecting Southern rights and Southern honor, by seceding from a Union which secures neither. Exactly the reverse of this is the truth. Now, all parties have a common interest in menacing the North with disunion—and that common interest is the defeat of LINCOLN. Even those, therefore, who are the most resolutely hostile to secession, have no object in making that hostility known, because the menace of disunion promises to promote their political aims.

But the moment the election is over this motive ceases to have weight. They can then have no political objects to serve. They will then be not only free, but compelled to consider the question as one of direct and immediate interest to themselves. They will be obliged to discuss it on its merits and in all its bearings, a thing which they cannot possibly do so long as political purposes and partizan projects are mingled with the subject. So long as the election of a President seems to depend on making the North believe in disunion, will it be found impossible to canvass the subject fairly and upon its proper basis. But the moment LINCOLN is elected, the people of the South will be brought face to face with the naked issue of disunion. They cannot act upon it without discussion, and discussion will only end in making them, what they have every reason to be, stronger friends of the Union than their brethren of the North.

The extracts from Southern journals which we publish this morning show that very many men and journals at the South are not disposed to wait until the election is over before declaring their devotion to the Union. They prove that there is already a very powerful Union sentiment in the Southern States, and that when the time for action arrives it will be developed into an active, vigorous and resistless organization in support of the Constitution.

How to Elect a President.

The *Journal of Commerce* has the following:

"The TIMES is again harping upon its original argument, that people ought to vote for LINCOLN to elect him, to *prevent the worse result of his election by the House of Representatives*. We believe the TIMES has the exclusive monopoly of this line of argument,—no other paper having stultified itself by following in its footsteps."

This is very peremptory and, probably, very decisive for those who accept partisan assertions for logic. We confess, however, that we remain unconvinced. We don't quite see the absurdity of the point, and shall feel under special obligations to the *Journal of Commerce* if it will so far condescend to our dullness as to attempt our enlightenment.

We do still insist that, in the existing condition of the country, carrying the election of a President into the House of Representatives, involves much more danger to the peace of the country than the election of LINCOLN by the people. According to all human probability, LINCOLN, BRECKINRIDGE and BELL, will be the three candidates before that body. LINCOLN will start with fifteen States certain, and BRECKINRIDGE with thirteen. Illinois has *five* Douglas Democrats and *four* Republicans on her delegation. One of the former, Mr. MORRIS, has publicly declared that he will vote for LINCOLN rather than see BRECKINRIDGE elected, and his vote will decide the vote of his State. Illinois, therefore, may be set down for LINCOLN if it be necessary either to prevent the election of his opponent, or to effect a choice. That leaves LINCOLN lacking but one vote. The seat of the Democratic member from Oregon is contested, and the House, which decides his claim, is against him. The admission of his contestant would give Oregon to LINCOLN, and secure his election.

Now, we put it to the *Journal of Commerce*, (1), whether it is not *probable* that LINCOLN would be elected by the House if the choice devolves on that body; (2), whether the South would be any more disposed to submit to his election when *thus* effected, than when made by the People; and (3), whether the opportunity for making forcible resistance, and for plunging the House and the country into civil strife and commotion, would not be far better and more tempting than would be afforded by LINCOLN's election on the 6th of November?

These are very simple questions, and they admit of very direct answers. Possibly we are mistaken, but we consider them deserving of a different style of reply from that which the *Journal of Commerce* has adopted hitherto. We know something of the nature of a sharp sectional contest in the House of Representatives. Two struggles for the Speakership have thrown considerable light upon the measures resorted to by a desperate disunion faction, to avert a threatened defeat. They are not such as encourage us to look with complacency upon the experiment the *Journal* seems anxious to try. We have great faith in the strength of the Union and the power of the Constitution. We believe both will stand the strain of a popular election, conducted in strict conformity with the laws of the land, whatever may be its result; we have not equal faith in its ability to go through the fearful ordeal which the *Journal* invites.

A Small Personal Matter.

Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, the ornamental member of the Fusion Party, made a speech on Saturday night, rather more egotistical and facetious than usual. We regret to find in it, however, no reference to a point to which he himself had previously invited public attention.

Mr. GERARD wrote a letter a few days ago, on the model of STEPHEN H. BRANCH's celebrated epistles, and lacking nothing but the sharpness of style and vigor of thought to make it quite worthy of those great originals. In tone and general dignity of style, it is quite up to their average level. Mr. GERARD addressed the leading members of a political party which counts among its adherents, to say the least, a full half of the most intelligent and respectable of our citizens, as "negro worshippers,"—and called upon them to interest themselves in the fate of three negroes held in federal custody in this City, instead of confining their attention to negroes a great many miles off. Mr. GERARD very complacently taunted these gentlemen with their alleged insincerity, and, with characteristic insolence, dragged them before the public as hypocrites and as infinitely his inferiors in real philanthropy. He demanded a public answer to his public query, why they had not given some attention to the three negroes to whom he had referred.

He received a prompt reply. He was told, by affidavits from responsible men, that they had made application to the United States Marshal for this District on behalf of the negroes—or rather to inquire of him whether they could be permitted to aid them in any way—and that they had been met by insults, oaths and violence at the hands of Mr. BUCHANAN's official representative, of which the most degraded vagabond in the Five Points would scarcely be guilty on the same provocation. Mr. GERARD has read these replies; yet he makes no response. He claims to hold position as a gentleman in this community. Does he deem it consistent with that position to remain thus silent on an issue which he has himself invited? Has he neither the courage nor the candor to say freely what he really thinks about that matter? If he approves of the treatment which Messrs. TAPPAN and BARNEY received at the hands of Marshal RYNDERS, does he hesitate to avow it? If he does not, does he lack the manliness to say so?

Mr. GERARD is scarcely willing to stand before the community as a mere partisan bravo, ready to stab character, and back up the lowest and basest brutality, for the advancement of his party ends. His words indicate a much loftier estimate of his own position; but he will sink below that level unless he becomes more careful of his acts. He defies the Press to damage him by its assaults. His danger does not lie in that quarter. He is much more likely to damage himself. And he must excuse us for thus interposing our good offices for his own protection against his most formidable enemy—himself.

THE WAY TO CURE DISUNION.—If the Union could be dissolved in twenty-four hours by a Southern Convention, there would be great danger of its accomplishment; but luckily some months would have to elapse before the formalities could be settled, even supposing that no obstacles should be thrown in the way; and in the meantime the people and the politicians would be compelled to look the consequences full in the face. Long discussions must necessarily take place on the various new wants and exigencies of the Southern Confederacy, in which the dangers to be met, and the ways and means to meet them, must be fully brought out. For instance, in providing for an army and navy, it would be a most discouraging reflection that establishments no larger than those possessed by the present Federal Union would cost nearly forty millions per annum, although our army consists of only about sixteen or seventeen thousand men, and the navy on the same economical scale. Would the South feel secure with so small a standing army as we now find sufficient to protect the whole Union? Would twice, or thrice such an army suffice for the protection of a slaveholding Republic? Then there is the civil list, including the Post-office. By all means, let there be a Southern Convention called to discuss these questions.

THE UNION FEELING IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.—The bold and patriotic stand taken by the Opposition to the sham Democracy in these States, in favor of the Union, is worthy of all praise. The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* of the 24th inst. contains an elaborate speech by one of the ablest lawyers in the State, ROBERT E. SCOTT, Esq., of Fauquier, in which he presents with great force the ruinous policy of disunion as a remedy for real or supposed grievances. He declares that the South "ought not to think of secession," on account of the election of Mr. LINCOLN. After recounting the vicissitudes of parties in the country, and the quiet submission of the defeated to the triumphant, he says:

"It remains to be recorded of the modern Democracy, who, by a long course of maladministration, involving extravagance and waste of the public money, and manifold official corruptions, have forfeited the popular favor, and given proof of incompetency to administer the Government, that, in rebellious opposition to the popular will, they are ready to make the disruption of the Union, the overthrow of the Constitution, secession, revolution and anarchy the condition of their expulsion."

In North Carolina the determination to stand by the Union is equally strong. An immense demonstration took place at Salisbury a week or two ago, at which Ex-Gov. GRAHAM and Ex-Senator BADGER spoke with great eloquence and power for the Union. Letters were read from distinguished gentlemen, written in the same patriotic vein. One from BARTHOLOMEW F. MOORE, Esq., formerly Attorney-General of the State, and an able lawyer, is particularly worthy of mention for its enlightened and liberal view of public affairs, and for the thorough exposition which it gives of the ruinous consequences of disunion. The writer presents an array of facts and arguments which cannot fail to awaken the people to a sense of the danger into which the Southern fire-eaters would precipitate them.

TO ALBANY, VIA THE HARLEM RAILWAY.—Travelers in the express trains recently placed on this route experience sundry advantages, not to say refinements of railway transit, as compared with the general standard of car traveling in this country. After a short journey (three-quarters of a mile) by horse-power, through clean streets, from the Central station, at Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, in cars which, as to cleanliness and plentifulness of upholstery, are far above the average, they are taken by first-class engines, over as smooth a track as leads out of any American city, (the Camden and Amboy excepted,) and landed in Albany in five hours, by arrangements as regular as clock work. The new baggage and mail cars are provided with luxurious smoking rooms, well warmed and ventilated—an attraction which needs no further comment. The running gear of all the cars is boxed in, and the chasm between the adjacent platforms is bridged—attachments which deaden noise and prevent the entrance of dust. The line is peculiarly free from reverberating rock-cuttings. The upper part of the road runs mostly through a country of natural gravel ballast, which much improves the condition of the track. The road has no trestle-work, not much bridging, and easy grades and alignment. It is but about six miles longer, to Albany, than the river route. The scenery on the upper part of the road is peculiarly fine—an extensive view of the river, valley, and the Catskills, in the distance. There are two five hour trains daily—at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., and a through accommodation train at 10 A. M. Through tickets and checks are issued to the West and Northwest.

A former disadvantageous arrangement with the Hudson River line withdrew the Harlem, as a through route, from public notice, while Western tickets and checks were never before issued by the latter road; its express trains, therefore, though filling up very well, considering that the new arrangement is of but two weeks standing, are not crowded, which is, for the present, another recommendation of this route. There is, on the whole, little doubt that the Harlem will share fairly in the through business, as the public becomes acquainted with its facilities.

THE GERMAN SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—Our German newspapers are famous for expounding Constitutions and discussing questions of civil and religious liberty, as we have more than once shown. Their knowledge of men and things, clerical and otherwise, beyond their own nationality, is equally profound. For example, the *Staats Zeitung* of Saturday—commenting on some "exquisite passages" in a pamphlet issued by a mythical "Society" to favor free rum and no Sunday—says:

"The notorious Rev. TYNG, who in the Puritan Church takes about the same position as the Rev. CHEEVER does in the Episcopal Church, delivered a sermon defending the cause of temperance and the Sabbath," &c.

What will become of language, when a "sacred concert" is made to mean a bacchanalian revel? What of morals, when the vilest assignation-house is styled a "Religious congregation?" What of history, when the venerable Rector of St. George's is cut off from the "succession," and exchanged for the wandering Pastor of the Church of the Puritans? and all done to "promote civil and religious liberty"—of the *Teo*-tonic order?

The Judicial Ticket.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A Judicial Ticket, composed of names selected from the several tickets nominated by the respective parties, has been prepared, and is now being advocated by some of the most intelligent and upright members of the Bar. It is as follows:

For Justice of the Supreme Court.
BENJAMIN W. BONNEY.
For Justice of the Superior Court.
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER.
For Surrogate.
EDWARD C. WEST.
For Recorder.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.
For City Judge.
JOHN SEDGWICK.

I desire to call the attention of your numerous readers to the above list of names. It will be observed that the first and last are the regular nominees of the Republican Party, and the other three of the Democratic. I believe they are the most capable men who can be selected from both tickets, and that any one who votes for them will cooper-

ate with both parties in the choice of the best men. I am glad to observe, also, that the same names are advocated by the *Journal of Commerce* and the New-York *Sun*, two papers which differ widely both in their political belief and the character of their circulation. W. W. H.

Personal Paragraphs.

—The Marquis of Chandos, who, with his wife, has been following the grand tour of the Prince, is gathering a collection of choice paintings of American scenery. The pictures are said to be very well chosen. Amongst others, he purchased of WILLIAMS & STEVENS a recent work by SONNTAG, called "Virginia Scenery," with which he was very much pleased.

—Each (for there are two) set of artists proposes to continue the receptions during the coming season, and great anxiety is felt among the fairer portion of creation concerning the distribution of the much-coveted cards of invitation. These receptions have been in past years a decided feature in the life of New-York and Brooklyn, and it is to be hoped they will long continue to sustain their at present deservedly high reputation. The "Tenth-street set" will, as usual, receive their friends in the "Studio Buildings," while the "outsiders" will attract their full share to their old haunt at Dodworth's.

—The Brooklyn Opera-house progresses finely. It is a miracle of success, and while its cost is but $200,000, it bids fair to eclipse any and all of its sisters, one or two of which cost twice that amount. The Committee, of which S. B. CHITTENDEN is Chairman, expect to have it entirely completed by Christmas, at which time some kind of opening will be given, consisting of a variety of entertainments. Singing and dancing will attract the young, while words of wisdom from clerical lips friendly to the moral drama, will furnish sufficient excuse for the attendance of the most entirely orthodox.

—Grace Church, in Providence R. I., which is presided over by Bishop Clarke, has recently been endowed, through the generosity of certain parties, with a chime of 15 bells, costing from $90 to $1,250 each. The names of the donors, with such suitable inscriptions as they may select, will be inscribed upon the bells. The corporation of the church intend to place four illuminated dials in the tower, which being at the height of ninety-four feet from the ground, will be visible from all quarters of the City. The clockwork will be so arranged that the hours will be rung upon the bells in musical tones.

News from Washington.

THE KANSAS LAND SALES—THE CASE OF GEN HARNEY DISPOSED OF.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 28.

Notwithstanding the urgent applications for the postponement of the Kansas land sales, the Secretary of the Interior has not regarded it as proper, under the existing laws, to submit the recommendation to the President with that view, as in the case of those soon to be offered in Minnesota. The relief suggested by the Secretary is, that if the lands of preemption shall not be sold, they will have the benefit of the twelve months' credit allowed by law for paying for the lands, which thus become subject to private entry.

The President has made a decision in the case of Gen. HARNEY, which will be promulgated through the War Department. Though he is regarded as having violated the orders of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, he is, in consideration of distinguished military services, merely slightly officially censured. Gen. HARNEY has been here some weeks, awaiting the Executive determination.

Excitement in the Baltimore Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 28.

Much excitement exists in our Stock Market, especially in North Carolina Copper Mining Securities, which have woefully depreciated. Some of them have become almost worthless, and all have greatly declined.

Several prominent dealers have been badly cornered, and are understood to be in financial difficulties. The excitement is rising to high water mark. Some failures are already rumored.

From Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 26.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana, 23d, has arrived.

The Sugar market was unchanged. The crops were promising.

The Havana correspondent of the *Mercury* says the report is unfounded that Spain is fitting out a fleet at Havana to aid MIRAMON.

The Spanish Venezuela Minister, the Spanish Consul at Laguayra, and 120 Spanish emigrants from Venezuela, had arrived at Havana.

Key West advices are also to the 23d.

The ship *Cerro Gordo*, from New-Orleans, bound to Cork with a cargo of 1,900 bales of cotton, bilged on the 15th inst. on Loggerhead Shoal, Toringas. A third of her cargo would be saved dry and the rest damaged.

The English bark *Louisa*, MARION, from Balize, bound to Queenstown, with mahogany and dyewoods, had arrived leaking and was unloading.

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Oct. 28.

Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON addressed a large meeting of all parties here last night, at the Clubhouse. He denounced the Breckinridge men in the severest terms, as disorganizers, bolters and disunionists, and said that if LINCOLN was elected, he might thank them for his election. He said that South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi would then secede, and there would be a dissolution of the Union. He thanked God that he was for the Union, and on the right side. He declared himself for the rights of the States, and for the Constitution and the Union. He spoke for 2½ hours, gave great satisfaction to his hearers, and was loudly applauded.

Solomon G. Haven's Position.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 27.

Hon. SOLOMON G. HAVEN has written a letter to the Breckinridge Central Committee for Erie County, pledging himself to act with the Democracy in opposition to the Republicans, if elected to Congress; whereupon CARLOS COBB, the Breckinridge nominee for Congress, has declined to accept the nomination.

Senator Toombs in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Oct. 27.

Mr. TOOMBS spoke to an audience of 2,000 persons here last night. He urged resistance to the death in case of the election of LINCOLN.

Election in New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 26.

Judge KEERTHLEY, who introduced a bill at the last session of the New-Mexican Legislature, for the repeal of Slavery, has been reëlected without opposition.

The Lexington and St. Louis Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 27.

Yesterday, the Vice-President of the Lexington (Mo.) and St. Louis Railroad, contracted with CHOUTEAU, HARRISON & VAILE, of this city, for iron for the entire length of the road from Farmers' City to Lexington, sixty miles, which is to be completed in twelve months. The road connects at the former place with the Pacific Railroad. The above contract involves a quarter of a million of dollars. The rails are to be manufactured here of Missouri iron.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

FORT SMITH, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The Overland Mail brings the gratifying news of the completion of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph to Los Angeles on the 8th inst. Congratulatory messages passed between the Mayor of Los Angeles and the President of the Board of Supervisors at San Francisco. Senator LATHAM set the first pole east of Los Angeles, and left for the States the same day.

Race Between Flora Temple and George M. Patchen.

GENEVA, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The race between the celebrated horses *George M. Patchen* and *Flora Temple*, over the White Spring Trotting Park, at Geneva, resulted as follows: The first heat *Flora Temple* won in 2:32, *Patchen* leading to the three-quarter pole four lengths in advance, and throwing a shoe in the first quarter. *Patchen* won the second heat in 2:28; *Flora* the third heat in 2:29. *Patchen* distanced *Flora* in the fourth heat. Very heavy track.

The Woodlawn Race Course.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 27.

The Woodlawn Course races closed to-day. *Medoc* won the three mile heat, against *Dick Turpin* and *Fillmore*, in 7:43½ and 7:49½.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 27.

A fire occurred this evening at No. 130 Walnut-street, below Second. The flames were confined to the cellar, occupied by PATTERSON BOULTON for the storage of cotton. The upper stories were occupied by CHARLES TEES, importer of segars and wines, and FRANCIS TEES, importer of coffee. The total loss is $20,000 by fire and water; insured.

Destructive Fire at Opelika, Ala.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 27.

A fire on Thursday night destroyed nine stores at Opelika, Ala.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The Canal tolls for the third week of October, in 1860, were $[illegible],358; total receipts to the 23d of October, $4,431,612; do. last year, $1,351,329.

Amusements.

For three weeks in the very flush of the season there had been no opera, and we firmly believe that on last Wednesday evening, when by 8 o'clock, a huge audience, yielding $1,600, filled the Academy of Music, a feeling of general satisfaction was diffused over the whole assemblage before the orchestra had struck the first chord. We have heard that in England, when the old style was changed into new by act of Parliament, declaring that the day immediately following the 2d of December, 1852, should be reckoned as the fourteenth, an indignant mob gathered together shouting "Give us back our eleven days." Could we not, with this story in our memory, almost imagine that the elegant multitude of Wednesday evening, finding about the best bit of their season shriveled up, was inclined to ejaculate in the little ears of Mr. ULLMAN, "Give us back our three weeks." Not to dwell on the past, Mr. FORMES has with his giant arm fairly lifted up the dethroned and suppliant goddess of song and placed her once more for a time upon her pedestal.

The great basso profondo made his first appearance, since his return from Europe, as *Bertram*, in the opera of "Robert." By the laws of parallelism, the profundities of the world, the flesh and the devil, are represented by deep tones. In the same way that the super-octaves, the harmonics, in their delicate breathings, are technically employed to portray the celestial phenomena of the empyrean. Hence the infernal father of the chivalric, gambling, love-making *Robert*, in all his sulphureous characterizations, is supposed to deal in a bass voice, and grate harsh melodious thunder. By this law, the particular friend of *Zamiel*, the red fiend in "Der Freischutz," is a bass. The melodrama follows the same canon; cut-throats and house-breakers are always hoarse. To find a bass voice musically good is rare. It is generally rough and saturnine. But a truly mellifluous bass voice makes it the grandest of organs, whether in song or oratory. FORMES certainly has a grand organ. The lower deep which MILTON describes when Lucifer engaged in the fall trade, and was "nine days" getting down, is comparable to musical profundities, and to those of FORMES. His low E flat is as clear as a whistle. When he bullies and cajoles *Alice* in the same breath, on that E flat, she is more than woman if she could resist, for "the sex delighteth in the opposite to itself," and the most potent *vis-à-vis* to a *soprano-sfogato*—or a four-story treble—is certainly the intense manly underground sonority of the aforesaid E flat, symbolizing manhood, strength, determination and *diablerie*. From this point of departure beneath the tropics, up to the higher baritone regions, FORMES ranges with ponderous force and clearness. As a singer he is unequal. Some characters he is not particularly effective in, through a tendency to overact. In others he is splendid. The spot on his sun is occasional false intonation, and a certain heaviness of method. But when he sings in a medium tone, when have we had such a pure, rich, sympathetic bass voice, with exactly that musical quality which is indispensable, it may be profoundly remarked, to music. And as to volume, too, we have had no such largeness as his. If the Opera is to succeed, it will be in the possession of such naturally-gifted artists as FORMES. Let him, if possible, soon be heard in his best character, *Marcel*, in the "Huguenots."

The other operatic triumph of the evening was gained by FABBRI, whose performance was received with all the honors due to an incomparable masterpiece of executive art. With the accessions of D'ORMY and NATALI, the company, though the creation of but a few weeks, will wear unusual strength and carry a most cheering prospect of success. The Franco-Italian detachment seem to feel conscious of this and are about starting on a concert tour.

MAX MARETZEK, we are informed, is endeavoring to construct an operatic corps for the musical invasion of Mexico. Signor ERANI, who has recently wedded a pretty American actress, Miss MCWALTERS, is said to be engaged, and Messrs. JOEL and LEVI will, of course, accompany their beloved chief.

The most interesting musical feature of the week, perhaps, was the *debût* of CARLOTTA PATTI, the sister of "our ADELINA." A slight physical defect, which has prevented this, in every sense, charming girl from appearing on the stage, has thrown around her a tender interest which has lent to her success an additional delight. She is pronounced by the most accomplished critics even superior to her sister. Her style is as charming for simplicity of expression as for its grateful truth of intonation. She sings without pretence or affectation, leaving the melody to make its own impression. In this age of vocal degeneracy, it is indeed a pleasant thing to meet such brilliant and unerring execution, and such flowing, natural and graceful ornament as are combined in CARLOTTA PATTI.

At the Winter Garden, on Wednesday, Miss CUSHMAN closed her long run of *Meg Merrilies*, to the greatest of the many great gatherings which have greeted her in this engagement. The audience included many literary lions, and the face of the house was made especially brilliant by beauty and flowers and all bright things which belong to woman. On the last three nights she has given her celebrated picture of *Queen Katharine*, considered by some critics her masterpiece. No dramatic picture can certainly surpass in truth her death scene, when, as darkness gathers around her, she catches at the air and tries to escape from the cloud that is covering her. Miss CUSHMAN'S days are now drawing to a close, and having devoted so large a period of her engagement to *Meg Merrilies*, she can only appear in each of her other great characters for a few nights. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday she plays *Lady Macbeth*. After her engagement at the Garden, she purposes playing at Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston, and returning to Rome with Miss STEBBINS early in the Spring. The care and good taste with which "Henry VIII." was placed upon the stage, has earned for Mr. FREDERICKS, the stage manager, much well-deserved praise.

At Miss KEENE'S, "Aileen Aroon" lingers for two nights more, and then gives way to an adaptation of MOLIERE'S celebrated "Malade Imaginaire," by CHAS. READE, entitled "Physic and Fancy," and the "Beggars Opera," which is to introduce two fair candidates for popular favor and metropolitan fame, Miss MELVIN and Miss WILLOUGHBY. Both ladies are English, but have been in this country sometime, when they, fortunately, attracted the attention of Mr. DE WALDEN, Miss KEENE'S general director, who is indefatigable in his researches for youth, beauty and genius. Miss WILLOUGHBY appeared at the French Opera House, New-Orleans, last season, as *secunda donna* to Madame GAZZANIGA.

"Playing with Fire" has proved to Mr. WALLACK the keenest of sickles, and he is nightly reaping a golden crop. Mrs. HOEY flirts with an exquisite charm, which should bring all our beauties to her feet to gather lessons in the delicate science from her *espieglerie* and *finesse*. This morning Mr. WALLACK is to lay the first stone of his new theatre. They have shot all the rubbish, and now proceed to the more solid work. The veteran himself is in high feather.

At Niblo's, Mr. FORREST appears to-night in *Othello*. On Thursday "The Dead Heart" was produced, to carry the rather heavy burden of the off night. It is a matter of gloom and thunder, and things of that terrible class, and will hardly suffice to sustain such an engagement as Mr. FORREST'S, who shares after $100 nightly, and whose attraction, consequently, great as it is, can scarcely compensate for the losses on the off nights.

The Old Bowery is no more. Once, under the management of Mr. JACKSON and Mr. HAMBLIN, it was to New-York what Drury Lane was to London. But the light of other days is faded.

"Like the lily
That once was mistress of the field and flourished,
I'll hang my head and perish."

Mr. WOOD'S reign has been a short and not by any means a merry one, and henceforth the tramp of the steed to circus measure will be heard where KEAN has stood and BOOTH has raged, and DAVENPORT and the best of our actors now have played the general utility.

The New Bowery now usurps the field, and from the energy its managers have exhibited, will probably retain it.

BARNUM reigns, as ever, over a world of illimitable wonders and delights. The stranger who enters his domain of enchantment finds a surfeit of sweets. Where to turn first and what to begin with in this crowded feast is the puzzle. The hippopotamus and the Prince, Joseph and his Brethren, and the Siamese Twins, and What is It? and the Aquaria, vie in inviting the admiration and the surprise of the startled stranger. Yet still, like the magician who draws from some secret receptacle in his throat never-ending yards of various colored ribbons, BARNUM continues to heap unceasing wonder on wonder, and each week furnishes some fresh charm.

Mr. OWENS has taken wing for New-Orleans, and the rest of the rookery follow this week. He opens the Varieties on the 12th November, with "Playing with Fire." His company contains Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, A. H. DAVENPORT, MARK SMITH, CHIPPENDALE, BASS, (stage manager,) Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON and Mrs. W. H. LEIGHTON. "The Monkey Boy," which failed at Miss KEENE'S, is achelving a great success at the Arch-street, Philadelphia, under the admirable management of Messrs. WHEATLEY and CLARKE. Mr. BROUGH, the once popular basso, and recently popular dramatic agent, has recovered from a severe illness. Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM has appeared in his own comedy of "Romance and Reality" at the Haymarket, had achieved a brilliant success, and Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM, who opened at the Lyceum in the "Irish Heiress," met with equal good fortune.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

Commander JOHN L. SANDERS, of the Navy, another officer who served in the War of 1812, died on Friday at Norfolk, Va., his native State. Capt. SANDERS had been placed on the retired list by the famous Naval Board, although it was believed by many that he was able to perform several years' service when the order to drop him from the active list came first. He began his naval life exactly fifty-one years ago, receiving his appointment from Virginia, and performed since then nearly fifteen years of sea service and fourteen years five months shore duty. He was nineteen years and nine months unemployed. Capt. SANDERS' death makes no change in the Register. He was fifth in rank among his retired cotemporaries.

The Commandant of the Norfolk Yard will provide the usual military escort for the deceased officer's burial.

The U. S. steamer *Vixen* has gone to survey a shoal of Nantucket, which was discovered by the Captain of the Cunard mail-steamer *Asia*. The officers of the *Vixen* are to submit a full and intelligible report of their investigations to the authorities at Washington, after which they may return to this post and await further orders.

On Saturday last, a large detachment of U. S. Cavalry left the barracks at Jefferson to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, *en route* to Texas. Capt. MCINTOSH commanded them, and is said to have been highly pleased with the appearance of the men.

The main guard of the receiving-ship *North Carolina* was turned over to a new Captain last week, their indefatigable commander having been ordered for duty at the barracks, where his drilling exercises may be prosecuted with profit. Capt. READ has made a regular Zouave battalion out of the *North's* men, who may be seen daily carrying their muskets "crucifixion fashion" in the Navy-yard with the greatest ease. The recruits at the barracks are about to be instructed in the same difficult manœuvre, including the chin-strap salute.

A SEAMAN DROWNS HIMSELF TO ESCAPE BEING BEATEN TO DEATH.—The charge of murder having been preferred against THOMAS HAGGETT, captain, and NOAH LEE, mate, of the schooner *Carrie Sanford*, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, a preliminary hearing was had on Friday, the 19th inst. Several witnesses were sworn whose testimony varied little. The following affidavit, which is published in the New-Orleans papers, presents the substance of the testimony, which reveals a case of cruelty which has scarcely a parallel:

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of Louisiana, WILLIAM WALTON, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he shipped as a seaman on the American schooner *Carrie Sandford*, in the port of Pensacola, in the early part of September, 1860, to perform said trip to the port of Tampico, Republic of Mexico, and back to any port of discharge in the United States. That on or about Friday, the 5th of October, 1860, said schooner being then in the port of Tampico as aforesaid, at about 12 o'clock in the day, NOAH LEE, the first mate of said schooner, maliciously assailed one WILLIAMS, a seaman on board of said schooner, and repeatedly struck him with his fist and kicked him with his feet in the head, on the shoulders and body, and also used a heavy billet of wood upon him, striking him with the same, so as to cause blood to flow very profusely from the wounds inflicted upon the head, face, shoulders and body of said WILLIAMS; that after said NOAH LEE, first mate as aforesaid, had got through beating, kicking and striking said WILLIAMS, the master of said schooner, THOMAS HAGGETT told the mate to put a rope round his neck and hang him up, and then commenced himself to beat, kick and maltreat said WILLIAMS in an inhuman and brutal manner, knocking him down, and repeatedly kicking him in the head, face and body while down, helpless and bleeding; that to escape further punishment and probable death, said WILLIAMS, in the frenzy of despair, jumped overboard, where affiant saw him in the water for life, and called the attention of said THOS. HAGGETT to the fact for the purpose of going to his relief, when said HAGGETT said, "Let the —— son of a —— go, we don't want him," and refused to give him any relief, and affiant saw said WILLIAMS sink beneath the water. Affiant therefore charges said THOS. HAGGETT, master of said schooner, and NOAH LEE, first mate thereof, with having with malice prepense, caused the death of said WILLIAMS, and with having wilfully committed the crime of murder, against the peace, the dignity and the laws of the United States of America.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.—A letter from St. Simon, in Lower Canada, states that the earthquake was severely felt there. "Persons driving along the road found their horses struck with terror, so that they would not proceed, and the upheaving of the ground was such that they expected to be thrown out of the carriage. The houses shook and the floors and roofs creaked awfully. Men working on the road could hardly keep on their legs, and the fence-posts were shaken by the phenomenon."

By a letter from Riviere Ouelle, we learn that the cross on the summit of the church-steeple, with the cock surmounting it, were both knocked down by the shock, and the walls of the church sank in several places. About a dozen stone chimneys fell during the shock. Our informant speaks of three shocks—the first and most violent occurring about 6¼ o'clock, and lasting ten seconds; another lasted four minutes, at 6:20 o'clock; and the last, of four seconds' duration, at 6¾ o'clock. The high grounds suffered less than the plains.

At St. Vallier, Bellechasse, a preceding shock was also observed at 2 A. M.

At Green Island, a severe shock was felt at 6¾ o'clock, with a heavy report, like that of a cannon, made to the northwest, lasting about ten minutes.

A ship off Kamouraska felt the shock, and the captain, thinking her aground, ordered the pilot to throw out the anchor, when it was discovered that she was in 12 fathoms of water.

At St. Jean Port Joli, China vases were thrown down and broken.—*Toronto Globe, Oct. 24.*

THE LATELY DISCOVERED CAVE IN FLORIDA.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* writes as follows: "In your issue of the 22d inst. I read an account of the discovery of a cave in Florida, in which was found a Latin inscription certifying that it was inhabited or visited by Europeans in the eleventh century. Of this now there can be no doubt, if this discovery is true; and, consequently, our Continent was known to the people of Europe before its discovery by COLUMBUS. But that is not the only point which I want to notice in this connection. My object is to direct the attention of American historians or antiquarians to a similar statement in Cardinal WISEMAN'S treatise on '*The Connection between Science and Revealed Religion*,' in which that accomplished scholar and archæologist states it for a fact, when speaking of the aborigines of America, that there are manuscripts in the Vatican library at Rome which say that this country was known to Missionaries of the Eternal City in the tenth century, and concludes his remarks on the subject by asking the question, 'Who can enlighten us on the subject?' or words to that effect. (I have not the work now before me.) The records found in the Danish archives since this work was written (30 or 40 years since) prove that this continent was known to the Northmen before it was discovered by COLUMBUS; but this last development, if true, as I have above said, removes all doubt of that interesting fact."

MINOT'S LEDGE LIGHT-HOUSE.—The interior of this structure is being rapidly completed. The workmen labor on it night and day. The wood-work of the house, we believe, is entirely of oak, and will be, when finished, as solid and enduring as it can be made. Workmen at work in the light, report that during the severest storms thus far, only a slight trembling is felt. Capt. ALEXANDER, who superintended the construction of the light house, dined within its granite walls, one day last week, with his entire family. Report says that one man who recently spent a night in the building could not be induced to try the experiment again. Airy phantoms disturbed his quiet,—visions, apparitions, fantastic shapes flitted around him, and among the rest, the veritable ghosts of the two brave but unfortunate men who perished when the iron light-house yielded to the stormy waves. Now, those men, it is true, went down alive into the remorseless deep, with none to tell the dismal story of their end; but as for their ghosts coming back and haunting the new structure, to terrify and torment their successors, we don't believe one single word of it. It is a libel on the dead. The sympathizing ghosts of those men, full of pity and compassion for their successors, would be the very last ghosts in the universe to haunt the brave man who should fearlessly step into their shoes.—*Hingham Journal.*

TERRIBLE LYNCHING AFFAIR.—The Navarro (Texas) *Express*, of the 5th, has the following remarkable paragraph:

"On Thursday morning, the 2d inst., four respectable citizens of this county, all members of our County Court, were found hung in the public square of this town. Various are the conjectures as to the causes of this unfortunate affair. We presume, however, that it was owing to the fact that they were members of the County Court. In saying this, we must here enter our declaration that we know of no conduct of theirs which deserved such a severe penalty. It is thought the presence of the Chief Justice could have saved them from such a fate. As we will hereafter speak more of this matter, we withhold comment until further developments shall put us in possession of all the facts connected with this melancholy affair."

A FATHER ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS HIS DAUGHTER.—A most heart-rending accident occurred at Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday evening. Mr. JESSE T. NEWELL went home from business about sunset, and finding his little son playing in the yard with a pistol, not supposed to be loaded, took it from him, and while examining it, it was accidentally discharged. LAURA, (Mr. NEWELL'S daughter,) a beautiful and interesting little girl of nine Summers, was seated on the step getting her lesson, when the pistol went off, and instantly jumping up, she exclaimed, "Oh! pa, you have killed me!" As she said this, the blood burst from her nose and mouth. She fell forward and instantly expired. The pistol had been charged with two buckshot, both of which had entered her right breast and perforated her right lung. The great shock, together with the internal hemorrhage, produced almost instant death. Drs. GALT and BAUGH were almost instantly called, and reached the scene of casualty in a very short time, but too late. The little girl had breathed her last, and a worthy family were overwhelmed with grief. The unhappy father, almost bereft of reason by the distressing and heart-rending accident, sought, in his frenzy, to take his own life. He seized a knife, and made a desperate effort to cut his throat, but was prevented from stepping his family in still deeper grief by some of his friends.

Infant Beauty.

"Lo, at the couch where infant beauty sleeps,
Her silent watch the mournful mother keeps;
She, while the lovely babe unconscious lies,
Smiles on her slumbering child with pensive eyes,
And weaves a song of melancholy joy."

An infant's pangs are a mother's sufferings, and all that is dear to her in life would she gladly sacrifice to afford it relief. Parents, you that have witnessed the sufferings of your children while undergoing the painful process of teething, should be fully sensible to the merits of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Ten years' experience has proved that in almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind-colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 152 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Morehead's Magic Eye-Water.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 cents a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., N. Y.
Sold by all good druggists.

Still Another Triumph of the Wheeler & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE! which took the highest premium at the North Carolina State Fair held at Raleigh. It is thus that merit is ever triumphant. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond
wish to direct
PARENTAL ATTENTION
to the important fact that a great
SAVING IN BOYS' CLOTHING
may be effected by purchasing from their new stock of
Boys' Cape and other Overcoats, &c.
Boys' Dress and School Suits.
Boys' Fancy Suits for different ages.
The figures affixed to the new Winter styles for boys are
EXTREMELY MODERATE.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and
No. 214 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers.
These machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides of the seams—the only stich that cannot be raveled, and the stitch that is preferred for family sewing and manufacturing. Office No. 505 Broadway.
Send for a circular.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair*.
July 3, 1860. OLIVER CRANE.
JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

HOLMES—FINKNEY.—In Wilton, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at St. Matthew's Church, by Rev. Mr. Stimson, STEPHEN H. HOLMES to JENNIE, daughter of James W. Pinkney Esq.

CONNOR—JOHNSON.—In Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Mr. Vail, JAMES SMITH CONNOR, of Davenport, Iowa, to HENRIETTA M. JOHNSON, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BOWMAN—KIMBERLY.—In Batavia, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 25 by Rev. Dr. Tyler, JOSEPH J. BOWMAN, of New-York, to OLIVE L., daughter of H. Kimberly, Esq., of Batavia.

DIED.

CRARY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, EMILY, beloved wife of Humphrey H. Crary, Esq., aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 88 Watt-st., corner of Washington.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

MAYER.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 28, Mrs. REBECCA O. MAYER, widow of James Mayer, and daughter of the late Dr. Robert Halsted, of Elizabethtown, N. J.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., from the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 8th-av. and 11th-st., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Her remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J.

MCCOURT.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 27, SARAH MCEWEN, wife of Henry McCourt, in the 28th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, from her late residence, No. 249 36th-st., corner of 9th-av., this day, Monday, at 2 o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited.

NEVIUS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZA BUTLER NEVIUS, wife of Mr. Isaac Nevius, and only daughter of Mrs. Margaret A. Gould, aged 21 years.

The remains will be taken to the Evergreen Cemetery, this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 258 West 24th-st.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 28, of consumption, MARY THOMPSON.

Her remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment on Tuesday, Oct. 30.

WESTERVELT.—In Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday night, Oct. 26, CATHARINE, wife of Rev. S. D. Westervelt, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Rev. Mr. De Baun's Church, Hackensack, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day. Her remains will arrive at 31st-st. Station of Hudson River Railroad at 10 o'clock this morning, and carriages be provided to convey the friends to Hackensack and return.

DICKSON.—In Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Saturday, Oct. 27, MARY JANE DICKSON, aged 18 years, 11 months and 25 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, George Dickson, No. 15 1st-av., Mount Vernon, Westchester County. Trains leave 27th-st. at 9:50 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

BURTIS.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 27, CAROLINA TUCKER, wife of Rev. John A. Burtis.

Notice will be given in Wednesday's papers when the funeral will take place.

GILLMOR.—In Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 28, WILLIAM H., only child of David T. and Sarah E. Gillmor, of New-York City.

☞ Paterson, N. J., and Orange County papers please copy.

PALMER.—In Schenectady, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 25, THOMAS F., son of the late Thomas Palmer, Esq., in the 34th year of his age.

☞ Memphis papers please copy.

CODDINGTON.—In the City of Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 25, MARY L. INMAN, daughter of the late Henry Inman, and wife of Smith Coddington.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Monday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M. Cars leave at 11 A. M. and 12 M.

STILLMAN.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday morning, Oct. 28, JOSEPH STILLMAN, aged 82 years.

His friends, and those of his sons, Thos. B. Stillman and Wm. Jas. Stillman, of this City, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Plainfield, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

HOLMES.—At East Greenwich, R. I., on Friday morning, Oct. 26, Mr. SILAS HOLMES, of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 48, Bond-st., without further notice.

MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE-WATER.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
☞ SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY
DEPARTMENT OF DUPLICATE
BOOKS FOR SALE, Oct. 27, 1860.
The attention of members of the Association and of the public is called to the works of recent date now offered for sale at the Library and at the Down-Town Office, in good order and at very low rates; such as "Marble Farm," "Nemesis," "Mill on the Floss," "Say and Seal," "Life for a Life," &c., &c.; as also some of the more standard publications.
JOS. H. LECOUR,
Chairman of Committee on Duplicate Books for sale.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES
AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
New improvements, patented Sept. 25, 1860. Prices reduced ten per cent. for cash.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.
Purchasers of motive engines of moderate power sometimes say "that they can buy *small* steam-engines which anybody can manage, and that are quite free from danger."
The following paragraph, which we copy from the New-York *Times* of Tuesday, the 17th October, 1860, will show to all such purchasers *what a small portable steam-engine* "RECENTLY PUT UP," is capable of doing:
DEPLORABLE CALAMITY—FIVE LIVES LOST.—A letter from Collinsville, Ind., dated on the 11th instant, says "To-day one of the most awful calamities that ever happened to a small village, occurred here. The small portable engine and boiler recently put up by Mr. J. A. Logan, on Main-st., opposite Mrs. Wickliffe's residence, burst with tremendous force, instantly killing Mr. Logan, little Willie H. Wing, son of Dr. H. Wing, and two other men, names not known, and fatally injuring Turner, Johnson, and severely scalding several others. Willie was blown through the end of the building nearly one hundred yards, and through a board fence, but was, strange to tell, not much disfigured. The two not recognized were shockingly mutilated, their heads torn to pieces. The boiler was thrown across the street, carrying away in its course a fence and the wood-house of Mrs. Wickliffe."
Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do that cannot be done by one of the smaller size of Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this frightful destruction of limb and life. ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE is as safe as a Franklin stove. UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED OF THEM ARE IN PRACTICAL OPERATION.
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE may be had by the single engine, or in numbers, at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 194 Duane, corner of Hudson-st., in the City of New-York.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Plutner & Smith's NEW Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILKS,
At 50 cts., 62½ cts., 75 cts., 85 cts. and $1 per yard.
From Auction—Very Cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT RETAIL,
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
OUR
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
COMMENCING OCT. 29,
AT
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

In the stock will be found
2,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS.....at $1 50 each.
1,000 pieces UNION PLAIDS.....17 cents per yard.
200 pieces ALL WOOL PLAIDS....37½ cents per yard.
200 pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
for children.....25 cents per yard.
200 pieces FANCY SILKS.....75 cents per yard.
200 SILK ROBES.....$17 50 each.
3,000 pieces 4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLINS..12½c. per yard.
200 pieces 4-4 FRENCH CALICOES....12½c. per yard.
1,000 pieces BRITISH CHINTZES.....18¾c. per yard.
1,000 pieces MANCHESTER AND HAMILTON DE LAINES.....17c. per yard.
5,000 Needlework FRENCH COLLARS.....$1 each.
20,000 Linen Cambric HANDK'S.....75c. per doz.
Together with other
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c.,
Affording an opportunity to secure bargains that rarely offers.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
The style of Cloaks for the City of Paris being now fully established, we shall be prepared to show our customers on
MONDAY, Oct. 29,
Originals and copies of all the most distinguished which have been received by us per late steamers.
ALL ORIGINALS OF IMPORTED CLOAKS WE OFFER AT COST.
Copies and others by our own designers, and comprising a SUPERB COLLECTION of over 5,000 Garments in SILK, CLOTH and VELVET, will be offered by us at RETAIL, from this date, and during the season, at our lowest wholesale prices.
LADIES WILL PLEASE NOTICE
That, being large and exclusive dealers in Cloaks and Shawls, our stock is necessarily at all times fresh, and always of the newest.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 Broadway.

481 BROADWAY. 481
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILK ROBES!
200 7-flounced BLACK SILK ROBES,
with chintz colors and flounces,
Only $25.
Cost to import $40.
100 5-flounced Colored Grounds,
Extra Quality, only $25,
Cost of importation $42.
ALSO,
400 9-flounced SILK ROBES,
At $15, $18 and $20,
Original cost $35 and $40.
ALSO,
Just received per steamer,
250 4 and 5 flounced SILK ROBES,
In light colors for Evening Dresses.
PLEASE OBSERVE THE NAME AND NUMBER.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SILKS.
M. DOUTILLIER BROTHERS will offer, on Monday, FIGURED, STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS at 6s.
SILKS at 7s., and
BEAUTIFUL SILKS at 8s.,
All being reduced from much higher prices, in order to close out this part of their stock.
Also,
ALL WOOL DE LAINES at 31c. per yard.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 29, 1860,
Great bargains in
REAL BLACK PUSHER LACE VEILS,
At from $1 to $2 50 each, worth from $2 to $5.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

C. C. HOLMES & CO.,
NO. 307 GRAND-STREET, CORNER OF ALLEN,
Continue to offer great inducements in
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES.
OUR SILKS, FROM 62½ TO 87½ CENTS,
ARE GREAT BARGAINS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their superb assortment of the above goods at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS,
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY,
AT LESS THAN PARIS PRICES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

AMAZED WITH DELIGHT
ARE THE LADIES
AT THOSE BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS,
which, for Style, Beauty and Cheapness,
ARE REALLY UNRIVALED!
ZOUAVES, MEXICANS, with and without Sleeves.
BASQUES, tight-fitting and loose.
SHAWLETS, BOLERO JACKETS, ZOUAVES,
THE TURKISH VEST,
and every other style of garment manufactured.
We would earnestly impress on those who think they must go to Broadway to procure Fashionable Cloaks, and pay exorbitant prices,
TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
Our STOCK OF CLOAKS is the LARGEST in the City of New-York, our STYLES UNSURPASSED, and our PRICES 25 to 50 per cent. LESS than any other house in the City.
Misses' and Children's CLOAKS neatly trimmed.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER AT ONE DAY'S NOTICE.
N. B.—All our Goods warranted as represented.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 292 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

WORSTEDS,
WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Cloud and Drabs, Dark Blue, Silvers, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Laces, Knceries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Snoods Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,
New-York.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK
AT
RETAIL.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c.,
NO. 37 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will, from this date to 25th inst., offer the entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.

N. B.—Just landing from steamship ETNA a fine assortment of
BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

LEWIS & SEACORD
Respectfully announce to their patrons and the public that they have removed from their old stand, No. 655 Broadway, and have opened their model
GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE
FURNISHING BAZAAR,
At No. 779 Broadway, next above the corner of 9th-st.

QUILTS,
BLANKETS,
TABLE LINENS, DAMASKS,
Prices very much reduced, to close, if possible, a large stock.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BRUSSELS LACES.—JUST RECEIVED, A large and choice assortment of POINT A L'AIGUILE, POINT GAZE, POINT VENICE and POINT APPLIQUE COLLARS, Collars and Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs, &c., in new shapes and designs.
Also, a beautiful line of BLACK THREAD LACES, in VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBS, &c. Valenciennes Edgings, 12c. per yard.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY, 12½ cents; Trimmings at cost; a large assortment of Woolen Goods, Small Wares and Fancy articles, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 26th and 25th sts., opposite Madison-square, formerly at 758½ Broadway.
SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

DRY GOODS.

BROCHE SHAWLS, WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLAS,
AND
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
Of every description,
At Low Prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION,
62½c., 75c., 85c. and $1 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,
Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

481 BROADWAY. 481
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS,
MONDAY, Oct. 29.
200 pieces RICH SILKS at 56 cents per yard.
300 pieces extra quality at 75 cents per yard.
Cost from 90 cents to $1 25.
ALSO,
350 pieces Rich Chene, dark colors,
Only $1 per yard,
Value $1 75.
ALSO,
GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Have JUST RECEIVED, and WILL OPEN at RETAIL ON MONDAY,
3 CASES (VERY RICH) PLAIN COLORED DRESS SILKS,
In New and Beautiful Shades, viz.:
FUSCHIA, MAGENTA, ROSE DE ALGER,
SOLFERINO, MAUVE, &c.
Also, 3 Cases BLACK-GROUND SILKS, Chints Figures.
1 Case WHITE CLOTH, for OPERA CLOAKS.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 29, 1860,
500 POINT LACE COLLARS,
At $3 each, worth $5 and $6.
Will offer also,
1,000 English Thread Lace Collars and Sets,
VERY LOW.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BROCATELLES,
SATINS,
BROCADES,
TAPESTRIES,
REPS.
New Goods to open on MONDAY.
The new color in a great variety of Silk Curtain materials and covering.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

SILK AND PARIS DRESS GOODS,
POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
OTTOMANS AND VALENCIAS,
At a reduction of 25 per cent.
From former prices.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

C. C. HOLMES & CO.,
NO. 307 GRAND-STREET, CORNER OF ALLEN,
Have completed their Fall Stock of
VELVET,
TAPESTRY,
And INGRAIN
CARPETING.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Are receiving daily
THE NEWEST STYLES OF CLOAKS,
IN BEAVER CLOTH, PLUSH AND VELVET.
Also, OPERA CLOAKS, in great variety.

223 KINZEY'S 223
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
READY ON MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29th,
Great Bargains from the large Auction Sales in Ribbons, Trimmings, Straw Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Flowers, Feathers, Needle Work, Lace Goods and Head Nets.
DESIRABLE BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.
At Kinzey's you can buy Bonnet Ribbons, 4c., 9c.
At Kinzey's, Rich Plaid Ribbons, all Silk, 12½c.
At Kinzey's, Rich Striped Ribbons, all Silk, 12½c.
At Kinzey's, Rich Figured Ribbons, all Silk, 12½c.
At Kinzey's Rich Bonnet Ribbons, all Silk, 12½c.
At Kinzey's, Rich wide Bonnet Ribbons 18c.
At Kinzey's, all the Rich Ribbons reduced in price.
AT KINZEY'S YOU CAN FIND
1,500 Pairs Rich Bonnet Strings, 1¼ yard long, 50 cents.
Rich French Flowers and Roses.
Rich Feathers, all styles.
Job Lot fine Velvet Flowers, for the spray, 12½c.
Job Lot fine French Flowers, for the spray, 10c.
STRAW GOODS CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
At Kinzey's, Needlework Collars, 15c., 18c., 25c.
At Kinzey's, Needlework Collars, 37c., 50c., 63c.
At Kinzey's, Needlework Collars, 75c., 88c., 100c.
At Kinzey's, Needlework Sets, 50c., 75c.
At Kinzey's, Needlework Sets, $1, $1 50.
HANDKERCHIEFS CHEAP.
At Kinzey's, Misses' Linen, Hemstich, &c.
At Kinzey's, Gents' White Linen, 10c.
At Kinzey's, Gent's Colored Border'd, 6c.
At Kinzey's, Double Hemstich and Needlework (all Linen) 50c.
At Kinzey's, Embroidered and Plain, 15c., 18c., 25c.
Kinzey sells best Kids, 60c.
Kinzey sells Shetland Veils, 18c.
Kinzey sells fine Jointed Blond, 2c.
Kinzey sells fine Blond Laces, 2c.
Kinzey sells Ruches low as 3c.
At Kinzey's, Fine Bayadere Muslin for sleeves, 18c.
At Kinzey's, Auction Lot of Nainsook Muslin, 6c.
At Kinzey's, Gent's Fancy Silk Neckties 25c.
At Kinzey's, Illuminated Chenille Scarfs, 10 to 18c.
At Kinzey's, Lot of Wet Chenille Scarfs, 9c.
Kinzey sells Imported Chenille Nets, 25c.
Kinzey sells Imported Chenille Nets, 37c.
Kinzey sells Imported Chenille Nets, 50c.
Kinzey has these Nets in Colors and Black.
GLOVES ARE VERY CHEAP AT KINZEY'S.
At Kinzey's, you can buy Misses' Cotton Gloves, 2c.
At Kinzey's, you can buy Misses' Merino Gloves, 9c.
At Kinzey's, you can buy Ladies' Lined Gloves, 10c.
At Kinzey's, you can buy Ladies' Silk Gloves, 12½c.
At Kinzey's, you can buy Gent's Merino Gloves, 12½c.
1,000 pairs Ladies' Lined Silk Gloves, 20c., at Kinzey's.
1,000 pairs Lined Merino Gauntlets, 15c., at Kinzey's.
2,000 pairs Lisle and Silk Gauntlets 25c., at Kinzey's.
1,500 pairs Ladies' and Gent's Lined Silk Gloves, 25c., at Kinzey's.
Kinzey sells Misses' Merino Hose, 12½c.
Kinzey sells Gent's Merino Half Hose, 12c.
Kinzey sells Children's Plaid Wool Hose, 8c.
Kinzey sells Comforters, all Colors, 25c.
Kinzey sell Children's White Wool Hose, 8c.
At Kinzey's, ladies, you can find Linen Gauntlets, at 25c.
At Kinzey's, ladies, you can find Kid Gauntlets, at 50c.
At Kinzey's, ladies, you can find Cloth Gauntlets, at 50c.
At Kinzey's, Silk Trimmings, cheap.
At Kinzey's, Silk Velvets, 25c. piece.
At Kinzey's, Needlework Goods of all kinds.
At Kinzey's, Lace Goods from auction, cheap.
At Kinzey's, Dress Trimmings from auction.
At Kinzey's, Hosiery and Gloves from auction.
At Kinzey's, ladies, you will find every day new goods from auction or both, at the lowest prices very low.
At Kinzey's, a full assortment of Millinery Goods.
Goods of all kinds at wholesale.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening his Fall Importations of Ladies' Fine French KID GLOVES, all sizes, all colors, best quality, 63 cents a pair.
Full stock of fine Laces and Embroideries.
Full stock of elegant Ribbons and fine French Flowers.
FULL STOCK OF FALL HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, FLANNEL, &c.
Full stock of Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
FULL STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING.
FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS
Of every description, a certain to find with us a full assortment of the above goods at the lowest prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS.
These excellent, fureign boots, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.
FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.
PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.
LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Will offer, during this week,
New Goods, in
POINT GAUZE, CHANTILLY SHAWLS,
POINT DE VENISE, CHANTILLY VEILS,
at popular prices. Our goods are selected with great care by one of the firm at the places of manufacture, and are unsurpassed for quality and style.

WET GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, all wool plaids, de laines, cashmeres, alpacas, flannels, blankets, prints, muslin, &c., for sale cheap by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering to the wholesale and retail trade,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
Their large and elegant stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
Varying in price from $2 50 to $50 per pair.
ALSO,
MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, and
VESTIBULE LACES, AT LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
ALL THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
Now Ready, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 46. to 467 BROADWAY,
And at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAIN POULT DE SOIE,
All the Fashionable Shades.
PLAIN RICH SILKS!
Fuschia, Magenta, Rose De Neuve, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE
OF
LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
Comprising the estates of the well-known firms of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway,
And
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO., Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Now reduced to insolvency, in company with other leading houses, through the paralysis in the
Southern trade.

The undersigned, having purchased of the Assignee the entire estate of the above bankrupts, has, for the convenience of the public, congregated the whole at the store
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Which he has
RENTED FOR THE SPACE OF SIXTY DAYS,
With a view of effecting a total clearance of the same.

The elegant stock, comprising
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
RICH AND ELABORATE VELVET CLOAKS,
HANDSOME PARIS CLOTH CLOAKS,
ARABIAN AND ZOUAVE BOURNOUS, &c.,
Together with a large collection of
LADIES' FURS,
Including RUSSIAN SABLE SETS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE SETS,
MINK MARTEN SETS,
CHINCHILLA AND ROYAL ERMINE,
FITCH, STONE MARTEN, &c.

Having been obtained at a merely nominal price compared with its original cost, will be offered on such advantageous terms as to be almost incredible to the beholder, in order TO CLOSE OUT THE WHOLE within the limited time—the premises being required to be pulled down.
This property is still in course of distribution, and intending purchasers are recommended to make an early inspection.
Wholesale buyers desirous of participating in the advantages which this sale offers, can purchase for net cash before 10 o'clock in the morning.
J. W. PROCTOR,
Transferee of the estate of Bulpin, Gregson & Elliott,
No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY,
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,
At greatly reduced prices.
ALSO—FROM AUCTION,
250 RICH SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
At less than Half their Actual Value.
500 PIECES FANCY DRESS SILKS,
From 50 cts. to $1 25 per yard—worth from 75 cts. to $1 25.
150 PIECES OTTOMAN VELOURS,
At $1 per yard—worth $1 37½.
FRENCH MERINOES, POPLINS, MOUS. DE LAINES,
SHAWLS, CALICOES, &c.,
GREATLY UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

C. C. HOLMES & CO.,
NO. 307 GRAND-STREET, CORNER OF ALLEN,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.,
BROCHE, CASHMERE, PLAID, STELLA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
CLOAKS AND MANTLES OF THE LATEST STYLES,
LADIES' CLOTHS, VELVETS AND
CLOAK MATERIALS,
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.
They will offer them at lowest market prices.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN SILKS.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open this morning
A JOB LOT OF SILKS,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,
Which will be offered at half price.
SPLENDID SILKS at $1 per yard, worth $3.

LACE CURTAINS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a large assortment of
LACE CURTAINS, at much less than the usual prices.
Also,
VESTIBULE LACES and MUSLIN DRAPERY.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT NO. 729 BROADWAY,
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their
Magnificent stock of
RICH SILKS AND
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
At greatly reduced prices.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
At BROOKS', Nos. 515 Broadway, and 160 Fulton-st.

301 EXAMINE THOSE GOODS 301
From
THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES,
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
Continue to offer
FROM THE AUCTION SALES
OF THIS WEEK,
EXTRA RICH BROCADE SILKS—NEW STYLES,
Small neat Figures,
At One Dollar Per Yard Only.
Imported at a cost of $1 50 per yard.
EXAMINE THESE GOODS WELL BEFORE CLOSELY.
EXTRA RICH CHENE SILKS,
Small Chintz Figures,
At $1 per yard only.
LOOK AT THE PRICES, and EXAMINE THE GOODS!
500 PIECES RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS,
At 75 cents per yard,
Imported at a cost of $1 25 per yard.
EXAMINE THE GOODS! LOOK AT THE PRICES!
100 PIECES RICH FIGURED STRIPE BAYADERE SILKS,
At $1 per yard,
Imported at a cost of $1 50 per yard.
INSPECT THEM CLOSELY! LOOK AT THE PRICES!
300 PIECES SUPERB PLAID SILKS,
At 70 cents per yard,
Imported at a cost of $1 per yard.
150 PIECES RICH PARISIAN SILKS—NEW STYLES,
At 56 cents per yard.
Invoiced to cost in Europe 80 cents per yard.
ALSO,
ANOTHER "STUNNER" LOT,
Extra Fine Quality,
OF ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS,
At $3 per pair.
Manufacturer's cost $5 per pair.
200 PIECES MADDER COLORED PRINTS,
At 6 cents per yard,
Warranted.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.

FLANNELS.
We are now opening our Fall stock of
FLANNELS,
Manufactured especially for our best
RETAIL TRADE,
Real Welsh, 54 to 10-4, for Skirts.
SAXONY WEFTS.
Patent Unshrinkable
SAXONY
SWANSDOWN, heavy.
BALLARD VALE. 44 SHAKER.
Rhyddich and American, Canton, and all the best washing Bannels manufactured.
EATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN POINT LACE
And Point Applique Collars, Valenciennes Laces and real black Laces. The cheapest Bonnet Ribbons in the City. Bargains in all kinds of Laces and Embroideries from auction daily, and gilt dress Trimmings, Kid Gloves for 63 cents, at
EMBROIDERIES,
Corner 22d-st. and 6th-av.

LECTURES.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL deliver a lecture in Jane-st. United Presbyterian Church on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, 1860, subject—*Womanhood*. Tickets 25 cents each, may be had at the door. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARE
AMERICAN UNION INK, 56 Beek-st., now freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT BYERDELEE'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelopes, now ready for cards, &c. No. 324 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLAER, No. 214 East 26th-st., near 2d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

POLITICAL.

UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

A MASS MEETING
WILL BE HELD AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On MONDAY, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
In support of the
UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.
Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Alabama,
Hon. Mr. EWING, of Tennessee,
Hon A. R. BOTKLER, of Virginia,
AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN,
Will address our fellow-citizens upon the dangers which peril the
UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION.
ALL OPPOSED TO THE ELECTION OF LINCOLN AND HAMLIN ARE EARNESTLY INVITED TO ATTEND.
By order of the Committee.
JOSHUA J. HENRY, Chairman.
JEHIAL READ, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.
HEADQUARTERS—STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, NO. 659 BROADWAY.
A special meeting will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
An address will be delivered by
SAMUEL HOTALING,
Merchant, of this City.
Singing by
OLD ABE'S CHOIR.
The regular meeting, TUESDAY EVENING, will be addressed by
THEODORE TILTON.
CEPHAS BRAINARD,
CHAS. C. NOYT,
LEWIS M. PECK,
} Lecture Committee.

MASS MEETING
IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
The ELECTORS of the FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FIFTH and EIGHTH WARDS are invited to assemble at Mass Meeting in the Square, opposite the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of Franklin-st. and West Broadway,
ON MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 29,
at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nomination of
AMOS J. WILLIAMSON,
the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District.
The following distinguished speakers have been invited and are expected to address the meeting:
Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, having been unavoidably detained in Boston, Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, will take his place.
Lieut.-Gov. BUSCH, of Iowa, who will speak in German.
Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. T. B. Van Buren,
Segismund Kaufman, Esq., R. M. Poor, Esq.,
E. G. Brown, "The Irish Harrister," Isaac J. Oliver, Esq., F. Delafield Smith,
Herman Raster, Esq., Wm. Ross Wallace, Esq.,
Solomon L. Hull, Esq.
IN FRENCH.
M. M. Farrane, Victor Falder, F. Boucher, Dr. Tranchard, L. Degurnald, G. Batchelor, and others.
WM. ROSS WALLACE, Esq., will read an Original Poem.
SINGING BY "OLD ABE'S CHOIR."
THREE STANDS WILL BE ERECTED,
From which there will be
SPEAKING IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH and ITALIAN.
☞ The WIDE-AWAKE CLUBS of the District will have a PARADE after the meeting adjourns.
Every unbiased Voter in the District is invited to be present.
ANDREW BLEAKLEY,
HENRY SMITH,
JAMES M. TUTHILL,
SHERIDAN HOOK,
JOSHUA G. ABBE,
} Committee of Arrangements.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A meeting of the Tammany Hall Democratic Congressional Convention was held at Hibbard McCoy's, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., on Saturday, at 8 P. M., to accept the resignation of Anson Herrick, and to nominate a candidate to represent said District.
Upon the second ballot Hon. ISAAC C. DELAPLAINE was unanimously nominated
A. S. VOSBURG, Chairman.
PHILIP F. HANNVAN,
EATHAN C. DURYEA,
} Secretaries.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HERDT,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 160 Woosur-st.,
Between Prince and Houston-sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS,
Cottage bedsteads, new styles; reliable spring mattresses, proved the best in use; spring and hair beds and lounges, hair and other mattresses, feathers, &c., selling very low, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED OR grained suite of chamber furniture for $35, in all colors and styles. Also bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. C. WOODBRIDGE, Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., two doors from Canal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $35, in all colors—warranted; also, solid rosewood chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, 268 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY BOYS' BOARDING School near the City, a resident teacher (either sex) of (Parisian) French, and Drawing; music (piano) desirable but not indispensable. The duties are light; the situation pleasant and permanent. Address PRINCIPAL, Post-office, Brooklyn.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO has met with reverses, is desirous of an engagement to teach. Besides the usual branches of a liberal education, he undertakes book-keeping and French (spoken with a good accent) and is a finished penman. Address A. B., Box No. 4,067 New-York Post-office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A VISITING GOVerness to instruct a young girl thoroughly in the elementary branches of an English education, three or four lessons a week, down town; ample remuneration. Address K. W., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A TUTOR.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGland College wishes a situation as private tutor or teacher in a classical school; can give excellent references. Address D. W. P., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—A LADY TEACHING ALL the English branches, has a few hours in the afternoon not yet engaged. Address C. T., care of Mrs. Williams, No. 26 39th-st.

MILLINERY.

MADAME WM. KAHN
Respectfully announces to her lady friends and customers at large that, in consequence of her large increase of business, and to comply with the general wish of her patrons to go further up town, she has removed her
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
to the spacious first floor of No. 773 Broadway.
Thanking for past favors received, she hopes the same to be continued in future. Her stock of Winter bonnets is exceedingly large, and got up with her usual approved taste. Please examine and judge for yourself.
MADAME WILLIAM KAHN,
No. 773 Broadway, 2d door above 9th-st., (late of No. 459 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VELVET Bonnets for Winter, just imported and home manufactured, will be opened at WM. SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway, on Thursday, Nov. 1.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND Winter Millinery at wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices, at Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1780.
BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.
W. BAKER & CO.'S American, French, Homœopathic and Vanilla Premium Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Broma Cocoa Paste, Cocoa Sticks, Soluble, Homœopathic and Delicate Cocoa, Cocoa Shells and Cracked Cocoa, celebrated as nutritive, salutary, and delicious beverage for more than three-fourths of a century, are manufactured from the choicest of the first quality, and warranted superior to any other Cocoa preparations made in the United States. As nourishment for children, invalids and persons in health, and as such it is for sale in Europe in nervous and dyspeptic cases, they are invaluable, and are recommended by the most eminent physicians.
For sale by all the principal grocers in the United States.
D. COLLINS & BRAY,
No. 62 Southst., Sole Agent.

BUHLER'S & HUMMELL'S ESSENCE OF Coffee, Webb & Twomey Cocoa and Chocolate, L. Smith's Thyme Sage, Savory and Marjoram for sale by the trade by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID PAIR OF WELL-TRAINED coaching horses to let for the Winter to a private gentleman where they will be well taken care of, on the lowest possible terms the proprietor having no use for them in Winter. Address G., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. References required.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A YOUNG BAY HORSE, perfectly command kind under the saddle, or in double or single harness. The owner having no use for him will sell him low. Can be seen at the owner's stable, southwest corner 14th-st. and University-place.

FOR SALE—A "BREWSTER" (OF BROOME-ST) light road wagon, but little used. For sale low. Apply at No. 228 Bowery, corner of Bond-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORNE'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's Co. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1834 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. RENDELL, Broadway, cor. Duane.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSE-KEEPERS AND THE TRADE.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid furniture and superb works of art contained in the private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting in part of magnificent rosewood parlor suites, comprising three full suites in brocatelle; elegant rosewood piano-forte, etageres, silk and lace curtains, mantel and pier mirrors, rich and costly bronzes, marble statuary and groups, paintings, rich China vases, centre and pier tables, French escritoire, Turkish lounges and chairs, elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, hair mattresses and bedding, dining-room furniture, superb extension table, rich China, cut-glass of ruby and white, silverware, &c., making a complete and beautiful collection of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of which will positively be sold without reserve, all of which will positively be sold without reserve, all of which will positively be sold without reserve

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Our Church-Going Population—Its Number and its Needs.

The New-York Evangelical Alliance was duly inaugurated last evening, in the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the late Dr. ALEXANDER was (and still is, Dr. HOGE is now) pastor. The congregation was unusually large.

This Society is another attempt, in a direction commonplace now, at moral reform. Both in means and aims it is unsectarian in its philanthropy, but, as its specific object, professes to further the ends for which it was founded, by providing the people with more churches.

Last night, in commemoration of the deceased pastor, the pulpit was decorously draped in black.

The exercises of the evening were commenced by the singing of the hymn "Go preach my Gospel, saith the Lord." This was followed by the reading of a portion of the ninth chapter of St. Matthew, in which it is recorded that the Saviour lamented the scarcity of laborers in the vineyard of the Lord.

The prayer which followed contained, among other things, an appeal to the Almighty to save us from internal strife and foreign aggression. The reverend gentleman asked that the time might come when the kingdoms of this world might be as the kingdom of Christ, and that we might hand down to our children and our children's children, till the latest generation, the blessings, civil and religious, which were handed down to us by our fathers. When he had concluded, the following very interesting

REPORT

was presented, showing the present population of each Ward in the City, the number of places of worship, the number of persons provided with church accommodation, as well as the number unprovided for. It was submitted by Rev. CHARLES C. GOSS, Secretary of the New-York Evangelical Alliance.

Wards.	Present Population.	Places of Worship.	Number Provided for.	Number Unprovided for.
1	17,000	3	2,000	15,000
2	1,600	3	3,000	——
3	4,200	2	3.000	1,200
4	22,800	3	3,000	19,800
5	22,441	6	4,800	17,641
6	24,000	4	2,000	22,000
7	41,000	6	5,500	35,500
8	40,000	14	11,000	29,000
9	42,000	23	14.000	28,000
10	32,000	7	4,700	27,300
11	64,000	13	8,000	56,000
12	33,000	16	5,960	27,040
13	28,000	8	5,200	22,800
14	26,000	7	5,500	20,500
15	30,000	14	13,000	17,000
16	45,700	16	13,100	32,600
17	80,000	24	22,520	57,480
18	70,000	31	25,500	44,500
19	35,000	13	13,500	21,500
20	60,000	16	11,300	48,700
21	62,000	27	20,000	42,000
22	63,000	18	9,000	54.000
Total	843,741	274	205,580	638,161

The above places of worship include some 25 Mission Stations, 25 Catholic Churches, besides 20 others usually termed un-Evangelical. Deducting these from the whole number—274, and we have only some 200 Evangelical Churches in our City. Including every place of religious worship of every name, only one-third of our population is provided for. In every Ward except two, there are from 15,000 to 57,000 persons who could not enter any house of worship if they so desired.

But this is not the worst feature of the case. Many of the present places of worship are never filled. In the Seventh Ward, where there are church accommodations for 5,500, not half of that number are in the habit of attending; leaving 38,000 neglectors of the preached word in this Ward. Some other Wards present a worse aspect even than this. Not over 100,000 persons are found in our City churches at any one time.

The lower Wards of our City present the most inviting field for Christian benevolent effort,—not that the church destitution is much greater, but from the character and condition of the people. They are not able to supply themselves with the Gospel. It must be carried to them by those who are able. During the past twenty years, thirty-two church edifices have been converted into business houses below Grand-street. During the past ten years, 20 more have been sold between that and Houston-street. Quite a number are for sale at the present time. All the Wards below Fourteenth-street, with a region each side of the City farther up, will soon be missionary ground. Some agency will continually be needed to supply the people in this region with the Gospel.

An increase of labor for the preaching of the Gospel is greatly needed in our City. Two hundred settled evangelical pastors are all that we have in the City. Admitting that they are adequate to the spiritual wants of the 205,580 persons provided with sittings, then we need, in the same proportion, for the 638,161, as yet unprovided for, 400 more places of worship, with as many persons to labor for the spiritual good of this number. While, then, the present evangelizing agencies of our City are not *inefficient*, yet facts show that they are insufficient for all the work necessary to be done. As the lamented ALEXANDER once said: "What a blessing it would be could we have more preachers and more churches in this growing City."

This subject becomes one of great *practical concern* to every citizen. Most of the 8,000 dram-shops in our City are sustained by the neglectors of the gospel. Twenty thousand dollars are spent daily for liquid poison. The police force of our City, for which we pay over one million dollars annually, are demanded by this very class. Something more must be done for them than has hitherto been done. In the language of Dr. HEMAN BANGS. "We must convert them, or they will convert us." We must lift them up, or they will drag us down. But to bring a thousand agencies to bear against the streams of sin, as we have been doing, is not of much account. We may dam them up in one direction, but they will break out with greater power in another. We must go to the very fountain-head of evils—the *heart*—and impregnate it with the pure principles of the gospel. We must enforce the truths of the gospel upon the consciences of the masses of our City, and thereby create a healthy moral sentiment; then a thousand evils, which we now deplore, and against which we now labor, will regulate themselves, as they did, in many instances, in the days of Christ and his Apostles.

The *object* of this Alliance is to endeavor to meet, in part, the destitution above named.

We intend to do this, by the preaching of the gospel to the neglected masses, with the use of such other means as Providence shall direct. To do this by the aid of such clergymen and laymen as can be secured, and whose talents are *adapted to this special class*. Every member of the Alliance also will be expected to labor in some way in this great work.

Our object is not to build houses of worship, but to rent places for the brief periods that the meetings are held. This being more economical, and, as we think, better adapted to reach the class intended. We propose to rent a theatre, or some other place on Broadway, to be open every Sunday evening, so that the thousands on and about that great central thoroughfare may have a place where they can feel free to go and hear the gospel. To open, if possible, another such place on the Bowery—during the Winter months. To open halls and cellars lower down in the City; several of such are already in operation. To institute *open air preaching* in accordance with law, when the weather is favorable, thus following the example of Christ *in carrying the gospel to the people*.

Our object is not to labor as a sect; but for the interest of those not provided with sittings in the House of God. To cooperate with the churches in gathering this class into the fold of Christ.

Such, in brief, is the *need* of such an organization, and the *special work* it proposes to accomplish.

The address which succeeded this was delivered by Dr. HOGE. He said that there were 650,000 people, who, in this City, were never hearers of the Gospel. When he spoke of hearers of the Gospel, he meant those who wanted to hear the Gospel preached. He called attention to the fearful consequences which would necessarily follow from this neglect of Gospel duty, and, among these, enumerated first, ignorance, and after that, educated infidelity, which was worse—for it was but the case of a blind man wandering about with a flaming torch. A second consequence we might expect was intemperance. Excitement the minds and hearts of the people must have, and that excitement must be supplied by the influences of the Gospel. A third consequence would be crime. The fourth would be of vast importance to the City, for it addressed itself to a people's pockets. Twenty thousand dollars a day were spent in this City for drink—for an end that gave no man bread and chilled the breast from which the babe derived its nurture. The next consequence would be danger to our property, our liberty, our life, our all. We lived upon a volcano. The flames shot up all over the City every night, in murder, in rapine, in every sort of crime. The last consequence he mentioned was death to these hapless multitudes, 600,000 men, marching on, chained side by side, and that chain bound to a wheel which dragged them on to death—a death beyond which there is no sunshine; on which there shines not a solitary star.

Mr. WM. E. DODGE was the next speaker. He dwelt on the moral destitution of the City, and alluded particularly to the fact of the 600,000 who were represented as being unprovided with religious accommodation on the Sabbath, there were many who, from age, debility, or maternal duty, were unavoidably detained at their homes on that day. He depicted in strong terms the need of the extension of the Gospel as the only panacea which could save from everlasting death the people who were seduced from the path of duty by the allurements of the dram-shop, of which there were 8,000 in this City; and finally inveighed against the extravagance now prevalent in the building of churches, by which the poor are excluded from the house of God.

Rev. Dr. TYNG called attention to the importance of the subject under consideration, and in connection with it made allusion to the large-heartedness of Dr. ALEXANDER, who now removed to a happier existence, raised hosannas to that Saviour whom we all wished to love and praise. He (Dr. TYNG) made particular reference to the extreme interest which Dr. ALEXANDER had taken in this project of domestic and civic reform which they had now met to promote. The reverend gentleman charged the daily Press with having banded together to deride the Christian relation of the pastor to his people in this City, and declared that there were churches in the City that were systematically represented by the Press as only half-filled. If the reporters more frequently went to these churches, they would discover a very different aspect of the case. There were numerous places of worship where men could go and obtain the saving bread which God imparts, and from which they stayed away, not because they wanted room, but because they did not want to go. It was no wonder that men should form false conclusions on this subject, when the newspapers were doing so much to disseminate these erroneous notions, and when Universalists were everywhere proclaiming through advertisements that they were going to settle the whole matter.

When Dr. TYNG had concluded, it was announced, on behalf of the Alliance, that its regular meetings would in future be held on the first Wednesday of every month. The proceedings, which were not concluded until 10¼ o'clock, were closed with the doxology and benediction.

The John-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

NINETY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY—INTERESTING EXERCISES.

The anniversary of the dedication of the John-street M. E. Church, in this City, which was the first Church of that denomination erected in America, is the 30th of October,—the event having occurred in 1768, ninety-two years ago. The edifice now stands surrounded wholly by business establishments. The Society has, for several years past, observed the day as a religious anniversary, partly for the quickening of the Church, and also with the view to raising the necessary means to defray the current expenses of the year. Yesterday was, accordingly, devoted to the yearly services which were of unusual interest. At 9 o'clock in the morning, a love-feast was held, which was conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES. Several of the old members, who were converted in this church, were present, and spoke, relating their experiences, and calling up interesting reminiscences of past days. The meeting was one of deep interest. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, preached at 10½ o'clock, from the 15th Chapter of Job, 11th verse—"Are the Consolations of God small with thee? Is there any secret thing with thee?" A reunion meeting was held at 2 P. M., at which brief addresses were made by the former pastors, and old members. A general prayer meeting was held in the evening, which was conducted by L. B. LODER, and at 7½ P. M., Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, the pastor of the Green-street Church, preached to a very full house from the Epistle of James, 2d Chapter, 23d verse—"Another scripture was fulfilled, which saith: Abraham believed God, and it was imputed unto him for righteousness; and he was called the friend of God," the subject being the trials and triumphs of heroic faith. About one thousand dollars were raised during the day for the expenses of the Society.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DELIBERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—About 9 o'clock Saturday morning a young sailor, giving the name of CHARLES L. KELLING, went to the grocery-store No. 252 Houston-street and attempted to take the life of WILLIAM KOENIG, the proprietor of the establishment, by stabbing him with a bowie-knife. KELLING recently arrived at the port of Boston, where information came to him that KOENIG had circulated a report reflecting upon the reputation of a young woman to whom he was attached. He at once determined to avenge the assumed injury by murdering the alleged calumniator. With this purpose in view he purchased a bowie-knife, had it sharpened, and left Boston on Friday evening to put his intention into execution. As soon as he reached this City, he went to KOENIG's store and characterized him as a scoundrel and a liar, at the same time attempting to cut his throat. In this, however, he failed, but he nevertheless inflicted a terrible wound, the blade having entered KOENIG's mouth, breaking the jawbone, and extending to a point behind the right ear. Before the assailant could escape, Officer C. BROWN came up and took him into custody. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at Jefferson Market Court, to whom he made a statement of the affray similar to that above narrated, and added that he was sorry for having failed to kill the object of his wrath. Under these circumstances he was fully committed on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

BURNED TO DEATH.—On Friday evening last ELIZA B. NEVINS, a native of this City, 21 years of age, was fatally burned by the explosion of a can of camphene, which she had brought in contact with the flame of a candle. Her death resulted on Saturday, and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body at No. 258 West Twenty-fourth-street, where the accident occurred.....The same Coroner investigated the circumstances attending the death of LENA GAUSS, who was seriously burned on the 11th inst., her dress having ignited at a grate in the house No. 11 St. Mark's-place, where she was employed as a domestic. Her death occurred at the New-York Medical College Charity Hospital, where she had been placed for treatment. She was a native of Germany, 18 years of age.....LAWRENCE GRIFFIN, an Irishman, of very intemperate habits, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of burns received on the 21st inst. While intoxicated on the day in question, he went into a stable in Thirty-ninth-street, near Tenth-avenue, and the building having taken fire while he lay there asleep he was fatally burned. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest in the case.

FATAL RESULT OF AN AFFRAY.—On Tuesday evening last a number of young men went to the grocery-store at the corner of City Hall-place and Pearl-street, and there amused themselves by teasing the clerk, a German youth, named FREDERICK SCHACHT, about a young woman who lived in the neighborhood. Their badinage was not relished, and SCHACHT struck one of the most offensive of the party a blow, which was returned by another of the crowd. At this SCHACHT became greatly exasperated, and taking a cleaver from the meat-table he struck MICHAEL CAVANAGH, one of the persons who had been annoying him, upon the head, with such force as to fracture his skull. The Police were immediately summoned, and the injured man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. SCHACHT fled, but the following day he was arrested by Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Precinct, at Stapleton, Staten Island. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body of the deceased, and a verdict of "Death from injuries at the hands of FREDERICK SCHACHT, Oct. 23, 1860," was returned. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 19 years of age.

THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY CENSURED.—On Tuesday last EDWARD CUERY, an Irishman, employed by the contractor for laying the Croton Water pipes in Fourth-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street, attempted to drive his dirt cart across the New-Haven railroad track in advance of a train which was approaching with great velocity, and the locomotive came in contact with the vehicle, smashing it to pieces, injuring the horse, and killing the man instantly. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body, and on Saturday, after a careful examination of the circumstances of the occurrence, the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, to which was appended a censure of the railroad company for running trains at as high a rate of speed as is their wont within the City limits. The engineer of the train in question, a man named HURD, was also declared guilty of culpable negligence in failing to slacken speed while passing among so large a number of laborers as were employed at that point. A warrant for his arrest was issued by the Coroner.

HORRIBLE CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—Early on Saturday morning the dead body of a male child was found wrapped up in the lumber yard, No. 115 Fifth-street. A policeman conveyed the remains to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, where Coroner SCHIRMER afterwards held an inquest upon them. A post-mortem examination, made by Dr. BOUTON demonstrated that death had been caused by stabs, of which six had been inflicted upon the body—three of the wounds having pierced the heart. Either a harness-needle or a pair of scissors is supposed to have been the instrument with which the murderer accomplished his crime. No evidence throwing further light upon the case was obtained, and the jury was unable to declare the name of the parents of the deceased, or that of the person at whose hands it met its death.

A WIDE-AWAKE TRIBUTE.—MR. A. R. THORPE, the proprietor of the hotel on the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, was the recipient, on Friday, of a piscatorial tribute, which might well excite the envy and admiration of the disciples of ISAAC WALTON. It was a magnificent specimen of the "Muscalonge," five feet four inches in length, and weighing, when first caught, nearly thirty pounds. It was sent as a present from Messrs. PARKER, THAYER and LORE, three of the delegates who represented Buffalo on the occasion of the grand torchlight procession, as an acknowledgment of courtesies received during their brief visit. With one or two exceptions, it is the largest fish of that species ever seen in the City.

NATURALIZED VOTERS.—The Time for taking out naturalization papers expired according to law on Friday last, ten days before election. The number of new voters that have thus been manufactured during the last month is larger than that immediately preceding any previous election. The citizen papers that have been issued from the Superior and Common Pleas Courts during the last six weeks, number upwards of 7,000. Much the larger portion of applicants were Germans, and it is safe to say that at least one half of this increased vote will be given to the Republican ticket.

FAST TRAVEL ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—The Express train of the Harlem Railroad left Chatham on Saturday morning fifty-five minutes after time—being delayed at East Albany. It arrived in New-York at 10:10 o'clock, as usual, having run the distance from Chatham,—131 miles,—in three hours and twenty minutes—or at the rate of forty miles an hour, including stoppages.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—JOSEPH DE AGRILA, a lad 7 years of age, died on Friday morning last at the residence of his parents, No. 61 Twelfth-street, in consequence of injuries accidentally received on the 4th ult., at which time, while playing in Sixth-avenue, he fell upon the railroad track and was crushed by a car. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE.

FIRE AT HARLEM—TWO FIREMEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. SMITH GARRISON, lamplighter at Harlem, was engaged in extinguishing the street lamps, he observed a man running rapidly away from GEORGE M. CONKLIN's carpenter shop, located in One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, near the Kingsbridge Road, and immediately thereafter he saw flames bursting from the second story window of the place. He at once gave an alarm and awakened the owner of the premises, whose residence was close by, and, with the assistance of other parties, the fire was put out before material damage had been done. At the same time that Mr. GARRISON saw the man running away from the building, another man was seen by Officer KNICKERBOCKER, of the Twelfth Ward, to run rapidly down Tenth-avenue from the same direction. These circumstances were considered suspicious, and a search resulted in the apprehension of two men, named MICHAEL J. CARLEY and PETER GOLDING, both members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 17, of Carmansville, on the charge of having set fire to the premises. Later in the day Fire Marshal BAKER entered upon a careful examination of the circumstances attending the matter, and the prisoners could give no satisfactory explanations. They will be taken to-day before a magistrate.

HOE'S FOUNDRY SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN ON FIRE.—Shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, an alarm of fire was rung for the Sixth District, under the supposition that HOE's foundry was on fire. It was a mistake, however, resulting from the fact that one of the employes left open a furnace in which had been piled a quantity of wood. The draft caused the wood to smoulder and the building was consequently filled with smoke.

FIRE IN A STABLE—THREE HORSES BURNED.—Some children, while playing with matches, yesterday afternoon, set fire to the stable in Fifteenth-street, near Avenue B, owned and occupied by BARNARD DALTON. The building was destroyed and three horses were burned to death, involving a total loss of $600, upon which there was no insurance.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—From the Central Park Gate-Keepers' report, we learn that 8,750 pedestrians, 375 equestrians, and 3,217 vehicles yesterday entered the Park. On Saturday the weekly concert was listened to by thousands of people,—the cold snap to the contrary notwithstanding.

MINOR ITEMS.—The propeller *Victoria*, lying at Pier No. 40 East River, was seized on Saturday evening by Capt. FAUNCE, of the cutter *Harriet Lane*, on suspicion that she was a slaver.....A vagrant named MARY ANN DAVIS was locked up on Sunday morning in a cell of the Sixth Precinct Station-house. An hour or two afterwards she was found quite dead, having fallen a victim to intemperance.....While responding to an alarm of fire yesterday morning, Engine No. 16 knocked down and ran over a man whose identity has not transpired, killing him instantly. The occurrence seemed to have been accidental, and it took place in West Broadway, near York-street.....GEORGE GLASS, a starter for the Second-avenue Railroad Company, was accidentally shot in the breast, yesterday, by ROBERT CONKLIN, one of his acquaintances. The wound is severe, and GLASS was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.....EDWARD WELSH, a laborer, residing at No. 8 Clarkson-street, went home drunk, yesterday afternoon, and died very suddenly therefrom.....JOHN BROWN, a laborer in the coal-yard of Fourth-street, East River, fell from the hoisting derrick, on Saturday evening, a distance of thirty feet, and received injuries which it is believed will result in his death.....On the same day a man named CHARLES HALSEY, residing at No. 229 West Forty-third-street, fell from the second story window of a new building in Twentieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and was very seriously hurt. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Berger and the Billiard Tournament.

Saturday was the second day of the Billiard Tournament at Lynch's Billiard Rooms in Union-square, which were crowded with interested visitors, who frequently applauded when any brilliant shots were made. M. Berger, who, with his son and an interpreter, are constant visitors to the Tournament, remarked to a French gentleman, at the conclusion of the first day's tournament, that he had very much underrated American billiard players. Kavanagh and Geary were the first contestants on Saturday. The latter, although beaten, made some excellent play, which, albeit at times it was not successful, brought him considerable applause, in which M. Berger joined. Kavanagh's highest runs were as follows: 27, 42, 111, 31, 68, 53, 29, 29—total, 500. Geary made the following runs in his 211: 51, 22, 18, 16, 16, 12, 12.

Tieman and White played the second game of 500 points, White only making 321 points to Tieman's 500. Tieman's largest runs were 102, 21, 19, 34, 39, 46, 44, 41; White's principal runs were 58, 35, 20, 20.

To-day at 2 o'clock, White and Kavanagh commence the first game, and Tieman and Lynch play the second game. On Saturday night Monsieur Berger gave his usual evening exhibition at Phelan's. He first played a French three ball carom game with one of our most accomplished Amateurs, and beat him 60 points in the hundred, and discounted his game. A carom in the French game, only counts one point. M. Berger's best run was 40; his opponent's 6. After the game M. Berger gave a fine exhibition of his fancy and *Masse* shots, in which he seemed more than usually successful.

Police Reports.

OBSTRUCTING THE PATH OF JUSTICE.

On Friday last Mr. Edward P. Hudson, of Troy, arrived in this City, and on Saturday evening he passed several hours at a disreputable establishment in Houston-street, kept by one Mrs. Wise. Before he left the place, Hudson discovered that his watch, worth $55, had been stolen from him, consequently, he summoned Officer Lyng to arrest Kate Brockway, one of the boarders, supposed to be the thief. Instead of detaining the complainant, as is usually the custom in a case where he is a non-resident, he was permitted to go his ways, and yesterday morning, when the prisoner was taken before Judge CONNOLLY, there was no person to make an affidavit against her. The magistrate, to the delight of her friends, of whom there were many present, was about to discharge her from custody, when he suddenly became indignant at the remissness of the police in the matter, and Officer Lyng was dispatched to find the loser of the property. After some time had elapsed, he returned to Court with that individual, and, in spite of the efforts which had been made to the contrary, the charge against the woman Brockway was pressed, and she was held to answer. It is said that many a notorious rogue goes unwhipt of justice because of collusion on the part of the policemen, who take care to keep complainants out of the way until after the accused have been arraigned before a magistrate, and discharged for lack of evidence.

SHOOTING AT BURGLARS.

A couple of burglars forced an entrance on Saturday night into the grocery-store No. 371 Greenwich-street, kept by William Tess. It is the custom of Tess to sleep at his place of business, and the thieves awoke him by the noise which they made in prosecuting an examination of his stock. He at once drew a revolver from beneath his pillow, and was about to put a hole through one of the intruders, when they caught a glimpse of the upraised weapon and fled. Tess, however, had a shot at the rogues, and probably would have hit one of them had he not taken so long a time in aiming that they got beyond the range of the pistol before he pulled the trigger. Their flight was interrupted, however, by Officer Studley, of the Fifth Ward, and he succeeded in arresting one of them, named John McDonald, who was identified by the grocer and committed by Justice KELLY. Not more than $15 worth of property was carried off by the thieves.

THE CASE OF HURRY AND THE GAMBLERS.

On Saturday afternoon three of the alleged gamblers, for whom warrants of arrest had been issued by Justice KELLY, in connection with the case of William Hurry, Jr., appeared before that magistrate and expressed their readiness to furnish bail. They were informed that the examination of their cases had been appointed for Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, and that the interval they could spend in the custody of the policeman who had arrested them. The names of the accused are: John Stewart, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street; Charles Ransom, corner of Prince and Mercer streets; and John Colton, of No. 828 Broadway. It is probable that the two other accused parties will present themselves on the day fixed for the investigation.

TOO MUCH OF A BARGAIN.

On Saturday evening a man named James Kennedy made energetic attempts to sell a good horse and wagon, worth probably $160, for the ridiculously small sum of $3. He could not find a purchaser, as it was thought that a flaw might be detected in the title, and the police were notified to make inquiries on the subject. It soon transpired that the horse and wagon had been stolen from John Fenner, of No. 11 Ninth-avenue, who had left them standing for a moment in Seventeenth-street while he was absent on business. Kennedy was detained, and, upon his statement of the facts, was yesterday committed for trial.

A WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF MARSHAL RYNDERS.

A complaint of assault and battery was preferred on Saturday afternoon by a young man named William Barney against United States Marshal Isaiah Rynders, and Justice KELLY, before whom it was lodged, issued a warrant for the arrest of the redoubtable Captain. Officer Cummings, upon whom the execution of the warrant devolved, will probably make a return of it to-day. It is alleged in the affidavit of Mr. Barney that the assault was of a brutal character, and made without provocation while he was on business at the office of the defendant. This statement is supported by the testimony of Mr. Lewis Tappan, of Brooklyn, grandfather of the complainant, and that of William Curtis Noyes, Esq., both of whom witnessed the assault.

THE ALLEGED ARSON IN BROADWAY.

Justice KELLY, on Saturday afternoon, resumed the examination of the case of Wm. G. Lambert, Jr., and Wm. H. Perley, who are charged with setting fire, in April last, to a liquor store located at No. 869 Broadway, of which they were the proprietors, for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies. James Peevers, a young man formerly employed by the accused, was the only witness examined. He was cross-examined at length, and the testimony given by him at the previous examination, which bore strongly against the defendants, was not at all shaken. Nothing new was elicited, however, and the further hearing was adjourned until the 8th November.

PASSING A WORTHLESS CHECK.

Philip F. Kiffen was taken before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday, on a charge of having obtained a quantity of provisions from Robert M. Newell, dealer at No. 514 Washington-st., by giving in part payment therefor a check upon the Butcher's and Drover's Bank for $106 50, when at the same time he knew that he had no funds in that institution. From the fact that Mr. Newell appeared anxious to withdraw the complaint, the magistrate was of opinion that this is one of many instances where the aid of the law is invoked for the purpose of frightening derelict creditors; therefore, he decided to commit the accused pending an inquiry into the case.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Mr. Beecher on Current Topics.

As usual, Plymouth Church was crowded to excess yesterday morning. Before the text was given out, Mr. BEECHER announced that a collection would be taken up for the "American Board of Home and Foreign Missions." He read a statement of the results of the past year in the mission field, one item of which was that 36,000,000 printed pages of the Bible had been circulated among the heathen. Mr. BEECHER remarked that gold and silver were conversant with all the spoken languages, and a man had only to be munificent in his contributions to the cause of Christ and his gold and silver would need no interpreters. It will be remembered that on the last Sabbath Mr. BEECHER expressed himself as very favorably disposed toward the American "Board," while he emphatically disclaimed any want of Christian sympathy with the "Association." He loved not that the less but this the more. A debt of $13,000 had already been paid for the "Board" by Plymouth Church, and the "Board" now presented itself with perfect confidence for an annual contribution. A liberal collection was taken up.

The subject of the morning sermon was "Steadfastness in Faith," and incidentally some of the current topics of the day, in illustration, were referred to as follows: Some men are captiously inclined, and if they detect Church members in worldly ways, in the selfish accumulation of wealth, they think that it will be very difficult for the Church to do anything good. Let a man of the desponding kind—one who is not established in the faith—become familiar with the wickedness of Wall-street, and he would despair of any good coming from any quarter where the influence of such men as congregate there was felt. He would not say that there was no good men in Wall-street. Sodom had its Lot, but still, since the filth of the Wall-street sewer and that of Government corruption had united and flowed together in one stream, it seemed as if corruption was gaining the ascendency. We must remember that things are constantly changing with time. In 1848 every friend of freedom rejoiced in the steps which the oppressed nations of Europe seemed to be taking towards an entire disenthrallment from tyranny. The reaction came—all seemed lost; but now again, notwithstanding the intervening changes, it seemed as if the continent from North to South and from East to West were nearer a condition of Liberty than in 1848. Only a few years ago it was rare to hear of an Anti-Slavery man. He had preached the first sermon against Slavery in Indianapolis. The New-York *Journal of Commerce* had said of him, and all like him, that they must be made "to roll in the dust." But now what a power had the Anti-Slavery sentiment gained! He saw no cause for discouragement in the signs of the times both here and in Europe, both in religion and politics. The pyramid of liberty seemed now broader at the base, wider in the sides and higher at the apex than ever before. If defeated, we must only renew the battle with greater energy, and be incited to make more strenuous efforts to gain the victory. From these and other illustrations Mr. BEECHER enforced the necessity of firmness and continuance in faith if we wish to achieve good works and resist the evil.

RATE OF TAXATION.—The rate of taxation in the several Wards and Towns within the limits of Kings County for 1860, as prepared by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, together with the rate of taxation for the two years immediately preceeding, will be found in the annexed statement:

Average.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Whole County	$1 54.8	$1 20.3	$1 86.6
City of Brooklyn	1 59.2	1 24.2	1 90.12
Former City of Brooklyn	——	——	1 85.0
Late City of W'msburgh	1 94.6	1 64.1	2 30.0
Wards.			
1	1 61.0	1 11.0	1 87.52
2	1 62.3	1 23.0	1 97.2
3	1 50.2	1 28.5	1 89.5
4	1 45.7	1 31.1	1 93.6
5	1 46.7	1 26.4	1 91.7
6	1 50.3	1 26.0	1 82.8
7	1 31.6	0 97.4	1 74.1
8, (North District)	1 44.5	1 13.6	1 75.9
(South District)	1 23.1	0 96.0	1 55.0
9	1 50.4	0 97.2	1 83.8
10	1 58.1	1 15.2	1 82.8
11	1 43.3	1 33.4	1 91.4
12	1 73.2	0 88.0	1 54.0
13	1 93.0	1 62.5	2 26.3
14	2 08.7	1 67.8	2 40.2
15	1 70.0	1 46.4	2 03.82
16	1 99.0	1 24.6	2 52.1
17	1 90.0	1 80.0	1 55.2
18	1 38.0	1 11.0	1 76.5
19	1 85.7	1 00.0	1 84.6
New-Utrecht	0 77.73	0 53.4	0 72
Flatbush	0 80.5	0 56.0	0 72.1
New-Lotts	0 83.0	0 51.0	0 65.2
Gravesend	0 79.5	0 53.5	0 72.5
Flatlands	0 79.5	0 53.4	0 74.2

FIRES.—At about 7 o'clock last evening a carpenter's shop on Fulton-avenue, near St. Felix-street, owned by Messrs. MENCHISS & STATEBRAKE, was destroyed by fire, the work, as is supposed, of an incendiary. The loss, which is only about $200, is covered by insurance in the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company.....Between 8 and 9 o'clock Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the house No. 179 Navy-street, which was extinguished without much damage to the premises. During the excitement a child was badly burned.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—CHRISTOPHER ALLEN and SARAH BRENNAN were arrested in the Third Precinct yesterday for beating a man named RICHARD STAPLETON, and robbing him of $58. The accused were committed for trial.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—GEORGE ABBOTT, THOS. DOWNEY and DAVID BROWN were arrested Saturday night by the Police of the First Precinct, for stealing $55 from the store of EDWARD INDIG, No, 78 Fulton-street.

POLICE BEATS.—In the Third Police Precinct of this city there are 51 miles of streets to be guarded. Fifteen men are on duty at a time.

New Jersey.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Jersey City was visited by a gang of counterfeiters on Friday night, who succeeded in passing quite a number of counterfeit five dollar bills of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York. The Chief of Police dispatched officers to notify store-keepers and others of their doings, and to arrest the operators. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, Officers BRADLEY, BENNETT, CARROLL and KIPP, succeeded in arresting three men, apparently canal boatmen, who gave their names as JOHN WILLIAMS, MATTHEW BEARS and JACOB MILLER, who were committed to the cells. On Saturday morning, the prisoners being brought before Recorder TILDEN, they were identified by a dozen or more persons. Two of the gang, a man and woman, succeeded in making their escape. The prisoners were committed to await trial.

CONVICTED.—The three young men tried at the Hudson County Court on Friday, for assault on citizens of Secaucus, while out gunning in August last, were found guilty. DAVID J. SWAIN, on three counts, was fined $200 and costs. FREDERICK H. TURNER, on two counts, $150, and JOHN FAULKNER, on one count, was fined $50.

NATURALIZED.—Up to the present time only 150 persons have been naturalized in Jersey City this season. In 1856, at the corresponding epoch, about 500 had taken out their papers.

DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon, a laborer, named THOMAS HENNESSY, in the employ of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, accidentally fell off of the Paterson dock, and was drowned. His body was recovered about fifteen minutes afterwards, and an inquest was held by Coroner GAFFNEY.

(Advertisements.)

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